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IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE YOUNG TURKS' FORCIBLE ENTRY INTO POWER: MARSHAL MAHMUD SHEVKET* PASHA LEAVING THE DOLMABAGHCHE PALACE AFTER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GRAND VIZIER, ON JANUARY 23.

As we have occasion to note elsewhere in this issue, and as, of course, all the world knows now, the Young Turk party overthrew the Kiamil Cabinet on January 23 and assumed power, with Marshal Mahmud Shevket Pasha as Grand Vizier. The

new Ministers took the oath of office at the Palace. It was during the earliest stage of the "coup d'état" that Nazim Pasha, Generalissimo of the Turkish army in the field against the Allies, was shot dead.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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PARLIAMENT.

ANOTHER political sensation, another Parliamentary crisis, another change of Government plans! For three years the House of Commons has had a swift succession of thrills and surprises, and the latest has not been the least exciting. Although woman has failed meantime to obtain the vote, she has been the cause of intrigues and dissensions, and of much perturbation on front benches. The Prime Minister, in making the arrangement, announced last week, of the business for the remainder of this session, counted without the Speaker. A hint was thrown out by Mr. Lowther on Thursday, in answer to Mr. Bonar Law, that if certain amendments for woman-enfranchisement were carried they would render the Franchise Bill a new Bill, and it would have to be withdrawn and another substituted. This intimation disconcerted the Government and dashed the hopes of the Suffragists. The time-table or "guillotine" resolution on the threatened Bill was carried after a very late sitting, and debate on the "Grey amendment" to omit the limiting word "male" and open the door to woman suffrage was begun on Friday, when a fresh sensation was caused by the piquant, caustic, ironic comments of Mr. Lewis Harcourt on his colleagues Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey. Debate, however, was unreal and futile, seeing that, even if the amendment were carried, female franchise could not be grafted on the present Bill. Accordingly the Ministers came to the House with a new programme on Monday, and after the Speaker had confirmed his previous hint as to what his ruling would be, Mr. Asquith abandoned the Franchise Bill, announced the intention of the Government to deal later with registration and redistribution, expressed their hope that they would remove the abuse of plural voting in the lifetime of the present Parliament, and tried to console the Suffragists by undertaking to give full Government facilities next session—and if necessary in subsequent sessions, under the Parliament Act—for a Woman Suffrage Bill, introduced by private Members. On the whole, the new plan of raising the woman question was approved by the House, except in a section of the Labour quarter, where Mr. Keir Hardie made a militant speech. By the abandonment of the Franchise Bill, the Commons have been able to proceed this week with the Trade Union Bill, in addition to other business; while the Lords have in their stately, thorough, leisurely manner debated the Home Rule Bill, the rejection of which was moved—as a hereditary duty and honour—by the Duke of Devonshire. His uncle and predecessor moved the rejection of the Bill of 1886 in the House of Commons, and the Bill of 1893 in the House of Lords. The Duke's own speech was effective, though unpretentious. As a result of the new Government arrangements, the present session will end and the new session begin a week earlier than was originally proposed.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE HEADMASTER" AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

THOUGH Mr. Coleby and Mr. Knoblauch call their new play "The Headmaster," and both authors before now have proved themselves thoughtful dramatists, and one of them is even credited with special knowledge of their subject, you must not expect from their collaboration either faithful studies of school-life or, save in two minor instances, any attempt at real character-drawing. Their pedagogy is a caricature, and most of his stage-associates are figures of farce. Indeed, so far is their piece from justifying the claim it makes to the title of comedy that its action throughout is wildly extravagant. But its dull scenes provide shouts of laughter, and while the mere fact that the appearances of Dr. Sanctuary, as Mr. Cyril Maude interprets him, always portend the maddest riots of fun, and prove that he would never have held his office for a week, still the popular comedian is so quaint in the part, and adapts it so neatly to his own personality, that he makes us forget the outrage on all that is probable as we watch the exhibition of his virtuosity. To see such a headmaster interviewing two confirmation pupils, whom he mistakenly supposes to be candidates for the cane, is to be hugely amused. But the story of how Dr. Sanctuary, in order to secure a bishopric, admits a domineering woman into his house, and lets her play ducks and drakes with his own and his young daughter's comfort, the termagant trying to secure the future bishop as her husband and to marry pretty Portia to her skunk of a son—this all dealing with conventional material and makes a rather disappointing sequel to an opening act which is distinctly fresh and bright. The representation, however, is good, for, not to speak again of Mr. Maude's own performance, Miss Frances Ivor gives the right air of oppressiveness to the interfering Mrs. Grantley; Miss Margery Maude suggests happily the tendency to "boss" we might anticipate in a schoolmaster's daughter, as well as girlish sweetness; and several child-players act very vivaciously.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

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NEW NOVELS.

"The Heroine in Bronze." Mr. James Lane Allen is one of the writers who can make a fine and finished work of art out of the material of thistle-down. He is read, not so much for the delicate trickle of narrative that threads its charming course through his volumes, as for the poet's eye, the airy vision. "The Heroine in Bronze" (Macmillan) is the merest wisp of a story. There was once a young man who was poor, who loved a girl who was rich; there was a misunderstanding on her side; they parted; letters failed, but not the young man's conquering spirit, and in the end came wedlock. Could anything be slighter, or—by the bare outline—more commonplace? Mr. Allen leads his little wandering plot through the valleys of paradise, and that those valleys are to be found in New York is not the least among his miracles. He broods on his "daily spectacle" of that vast and terrible city with the calmness that he ascribes to the Shakespeare in Central Park—"The poet stands there on his pedestal. As the years go by, one of the elm trees behind him stretches out, nearer and nearer, one of its boughs as if, like a human hand, to touch his shoulder—the touch of Nature. He stands there with an open book, his eyes fixed not on the book, but on the earth before him—on that dust out of which he evoked . . . his human, his immortal children." Mr. Allen, however, not being a statue in a park, is not detached; he is in the warmest sympathy with his kind. Therefore (and for other reasons) his readers love him.

"The Love Dream."

Mr. George Vane's novel, "The Love Dream" (The Bodley Head), might have found a more appropriate title.

The dream partakes of the nature of a nightmare, and the more acute motives of the book are revenge and jealousy—arising out of the master-passion, it is true, but dwarfing its interest to insignificance by comparison. The really exciting thing is to conjecture what will happen to Laurence Drury, Earl of Hargate, who has murdered the only son of the Principessa di Monreale at the instigation of an adventurer who had infatuated the two young men, when he meets the implacable old lady, as (in fiction, at any rate) he is bound to do. All the entanglements of the younger Drury pale before the problems of the older generation. The book is over-generous, too deeply laden with its double plot; it would have made two ordinary novels. It is not particularly convincing, perhaps because its atmosphere of crime does not fit the placid English county where the main action takes place; but it is quite a good romance of the brave three-decker variety. Mr. Vane neglects his opportunities in the character of Drury the second. The son of Hedwig Brancyz, the heartless and beautiful cause of the trouble, and of Hargate, who killed his friend for her sake, should have been a less colourless person.

As in previous editions, "The Stage Year Book" for 1913, published at the Stage offices, 16, York Street, Covent Garden, furnishes a very full record of dramatic events during the past year. It is well and abundantly illustrated, and contains some interesting articles, by Mr. Laurence Housman, Mr. E. A. Baughan, Mr. Ernest Kuntz, and others, with some verses by Mr. Mostyn Pigott.

Very successful was the ball given lately at the Princes' Galleries, Piccadilly, by the Austro-Hungarian Reserve Officers' Club in aid of their national White Cross Society. The ball is to become an annual event. The Austro-Hungarian White Cross Society, to whose funds the proceeds go, is well deserving of support. Its benefactions are international. After the South African War many British officers received free treatment in its hospitals and homes, and it is now similarly caring for officers wounded in the Balkan War. The Secretary is Herr H. Lustig, Pinners' Hall, London, E.C.

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FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ENGLAND: STRAUSS'S "DER ROSENKAVALIER."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



WHEN OCTAVIAN, THE BEARER OF THE BETROTHAL ROSE, IS MASQUERADING AS THE PRINCESS'S MAID: FRAU EVA VON DER OSTEN AS OCTAVIAN, HERR PAUL KNUFFER AS BARON OCHS VON LERCHENAU, AND FRAU MARGARETE SIEMS AS PRINCESS VON WERDENBERG.

Mr. Thomas Beecham decided to open his Grand Opera and Russian Ballet season at Covent Garden on Wednesday, January 29, by giving the first production in England of Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," which was presented for the first time, in Dresden, early in 1911. Octavian, the Rose-Cavalier, is so called because he undertakes, on

behalf of Sophie von Faninal's fiancé, Baron Ochs von Lerchenau, the duty of presenting her, according to old Viennese custom, with the silver rose of betrothal, a symbol somewhat analogous to our engagement-ring. The period of the opera, which includes an exceptional number of waltzes, is the time of Maria Theresa; and the scene is laid in Vienna.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

PEOPLE nowadays do not seem to understand that the exception proves the rule. Sherlock Holmes, I think, said it disproved the rule; but Sherlock Holmes, though an admirable humourist and the best company in recent fiction, was a very shaky logician. The meaning of the old *exceptio probat regulam* is that if you treat a peculiar thing in a peculiar way, you thereby imply that ordinary things are not to be treated in that way. Thus, if you hang a man (I do not suppose you often do, but this paper circulates among persons of all professions) you kill him to show that men ought not to be killed; because you kill him for killing. Or, if you lock up a lunatic as unfit to look after himself, that does not mean that ordinary men are unfit to look after themselves; it means exactly the opposite; it means they are fit to look after themselves and the lunatic as well. Yet the feeble-minded partisans of the Feeble-Minded Bill are utterly unable to grasp the distinction between raving madness and the mere simplicity and bewilderment of the bulk of the human race. It is as if someone at the Mad Tea-Party said that all cuffs worn on the hands ought to be hand-cuffs.

On every side, in every controversy, I see the same strange blindness to this perfectly simple principle: that anything in a special situation shows, by implication, that all things are not in that situation. For instance, in the *Daily Herald* the other day, a journalist whose name I know but forget, said that it was all "sentimentality" to call flogging prisoners a degradation, and then proceeded to give his reminiscences of being flogged at school. I think as lightly of such reminiscences as of any other sort of schoolboy bragging; their logical weakness is that they are pointless unless the writer is prepared to complete the argument: "I was thrashed, and how beautiful and wise I am." Now, it is, unfortunately, possible to believe that this gentleman was thrashed, and even that he deserved to be thrashed, without admitting that the intellectual result is good. Certainly, I think, it failed to clear the head; for he misses the plainest point of the matter even on his own assumptions. As a matter of fact, of course, there is no kind of comparison between the tortures of the old and new penal systems and any corporal punishment permitted at any decent school; but we will let that point pass. Supposing they are the same, the writer does not see the simplest truth about their sameness.

The simplest truth is that the punishment must be degrading to a man *because* it is the punishment of a boy. It goes along with all the apparatus of washing and dressing and financially supporting and personally judging which is inevitable in dealing with the undeveloped citizen who cannot wash or dress or support or judge himself. To say that because it is sometimes right for children, it cannot be insulting to grown-up people is, on the face of it, absurd. You might as well say it would not insult the Archbishop of Canterbury to be made to "stand in the corner" at a Duchess's

"at-home" for having been haughty to a Nonconformist. You might as well say that Mr. Bonar Law (after some slight mistake in political leadership) could raise no reasonable objection to appearing on the front bench decorated with an enormous dunce's cap. You might as well expect everything to go quite smoothly if one Duchess sent another to bed without any tea, or if one Earl told another to write out a hundred lines and stand on the form. These things work harmlessly enough in the nursery or schoolroom, precisely because you have not to deal with the matured and self-conscious man or woman, full of all the sensibilities and reactions that arise from self-ownership and responsibility. The case is even stronger touching punishments that are not necessarily light and gentle, punishments that can be made as much more degrading as the victim is more dignified. In children there is neither the same

to be given when you have to lose both your legs, it certainly ought not to be given if you propose to retain them.

It is asserted by every modern writer, yet it may be true, that the treatment of crazy people in simpler and coarser ages was very cruel. There was, it is said, a general notion of knocking them back into their senses by means of whips and chains. And this was atrocious: for it was punishing people who ought not to be punished: people who had committed a hundred crimes and not one sin. It really was wicked, wilfully to torture one who could never have come wilfully to crime or to confession. But if it be brutal to treat maniacs as responsible men, a further question remains. It is even more brutal to treat all responsible men as maniacs. If it is unfair to put hand-cuffs on imbeciles, it is much more unfair to

put strait-waistcoats on sensible men. If the prison cell is not the right place for the feeble-minded man, still less is the padded cell the right place for the strong-minded man: such a method, if it did anything, would manufacture maniacs instead of curing them. And yet this is exactly the method which the Montessori enthusiast would adopt about infantile instruction. To rule Harrow by the rules of Hanwell—that is but a faint image of the infamy of extending to the common school the rules of the "defective" school. To teach students at Balliol by teachers from Bedlam—that understates the absurdity of those who would treat every infant-school as an idiot-school. That is the first frank resistance we should all offer to such an educational experiment: that it makes the abnormal the judge and test of the normal. It makes a spirit accustomed to special horrors of silence, patience, and hope deferred the only authority on ordinary hope fulfilled. It is as if the hangman made all our neckties. It is as if the coroner were always called in whenever we had a cold. It may be true that the method copied from the idiot-schools is softer and kinder than many other schemes of education. It is equally true that the hangman would give us a shorter and easier death than any other we are likely to have. It is equally true that no one is ever likely to treat my body or yours with so much respect as the coroner will. But the fact remains that we can only get that easy death by being a murderer, that easy benediction by being a murdered man, and that pure and perfect education by being an idiot. I have no intention of treating so typical and intelligent a modern suggestion with mere disdain. I do not think there is anything whatever wrong with the Montessori system that is not also wrong with you and me and the whole modern world. But if that world will not take it from me that it is turning itself into a madhouse (since it adopts everywhere the precedents and principles of a madhouse) it may find the same thing better and more blandly stated in Miss Mason's admirable letters to the *Times*. They are collected in a pamphlet published by the Parents' National Educational Union, 26, Victoria Street. It is well worth reading.



Photo. by Courtesy of Messrs. Knoedler, London.

SOLD IN NEW YORK RECENTLY FOR OVER £15,000: COROT'S "ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE."

At the Emerson McMillon sale held in the Hotel Plaza, New York, on January 22, there was some sensational bidding for Corot's picture, "Orpheus and Eurydice." The chief bidders were Messrs. Knoedler (the well-known dealers, of Fifth Avenue, New York, London, and Paris) and ex-Senator William A. Clark. The bidding began at £4000 and rose by increases of £2000 at a time up to £12,000. Finally, the picture was secured by Messrs. Knoedler for a sum of £15,040. Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, the great French landscape-painter, was born in Paris, of humble parentage, in 1796. He became a leader of the Barbizon group of artists, and in 1846 was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He died in 1875. His "Macbeth and the Witches" is in the Wallace Collection.

honour to be insulted nor the same sins to be inflamed. The mere fact that flogging may sometimes be good for boys practically proves that it can never be good for men.

Another good example is the case of what educationists call the Montessori method; on which Miss Mason, the celebrated educationist, has written some very able letters to the *Times*. It is, of course, like many better and many worse proposals, a proposal to make education easier; but that is not the arresting feature about it. The arresting feature about it is that its discoverer avowedly applies to ordinary children methods first found successful in the case of defective children. That (as Keats said of a much more disputable proposition) is "all we know and all we need to know." A method that was right for abnormal children cannot be right for normal children. If quinine is a good thing to drink with all your meals, it cannot be a good thing to take when you have a fever. If chloroform ought

A TREASURE UNEARTHED BY A PEASANT: A REMARKABLE BRONZE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE ITALIAN DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES AND FINE ARTS.



WE are glad to be able to give on this page illustrations of a remarkable bronze statue of an ephebe which is now a treasure of the National Museum, founded some few years ago in the Baths of Diocletian in the Monastery of the Church of S. Maria degli Angeli, chiefly for the reception of those antique works of art which are discovered from time to time in Rome itself. The statue in question was found, as we note below, by a peasant. Here we may say that "Ephebi" was the Athenian name for youths over the age of sixteen. To quote Seyffert's "Dictionary of Classical Antiquities": "The completion of a boy's sixteenth year was the occasion of a festival, at which the ephebus made a drink-offering to Heracles, and entertained his friends with wine. His hair, hitherto worn long, was cut, and the locks dedicated to Apollo. For the

[Continued below.]



[Continued.]

two following years the ephebi were mainly employed in gymnastic exercises, and after that time the proper civic ephebia commenced. After an examination intended to test the genuineness of their civic descent and their physical capacity, the ephebi were entered on the list of their tribe, presented to the people assembled in the theatre, armed with spear and shield, and taken to the sanctuary of Agrauros at the foot of the citadel, where they bound themselves by a solemn oath to the service and defence of their country. For the two following years they served as guards on the frontier. After the completion of their twentieth year they were admitted to the meetings of the assembly and employed in foreign service. Their dress was the chlamys and the petasus."



DUG UP IN A FIELD AND SOLD TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN ROME FOR 40,000 FRANCS: A BRONZE STATUE OF AN EPHEBUS—TWO FEET SEVEN INCHES IN HEIGHT.

The statue was found by a peasant working in his field at Sutri, near Rome, and has been purchased by the National Museum for 40,000 francs. It is of bronze, wonderfully preserved, 2 ft. 7 in. in height; and is a very fine Graeco-Roman reproduction of an original of the fourth century B.C. It represents a youth in the attitude of the

Lycian Apollo of Praxiteles, but Signor Paribeni, Director of the National Museum in Rome, is of the opinion that it shows simply a handsome ephebus dressing his hair with his right hand and holding a mirror in his left. Art experts are showing much interest in the new treasure, and it has been much discussed in the Continental Press.



Photo. L.N.A.
COLONEL H. A. PAKENHAM,
The Unionist Candidate in the
Londonderry Election.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

HOME Rule was, of course, the main issue in the by-election at Londonderry, the result of which it was arranged should be declared on Jan. 31. The vacancy was caused by the death of the late Duke of Abercorn, and the consequent elevation to the Peerage of his eldest son, the present Duke, who as Marquess of Hamilton, had sat for Londonderry City, in the Conservative interest, since 1900. In the present contest Colonel H. A. Pakenham stood for the Unionists, and Mr. David C. Hogg for the Nationalists.

There was a more than usually pathetic element in the aeroplane disaster which befell M. Charles Nieuport, who was killed, with his mechanic, on Jan. 24, by a fall of 130 feet at Merville, near Étampes. M. Nieuport's elder brother, Edouard, suffered a similar fate on Sept. 15, 1911, and it is said that he himself took up flying in order to continue his brother's work and to provide for the latter's widow and child.

To this country the most interesting members of the new French Government, after the Premier, M. Briand, are naturally the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Marine. M. Jonnart, the new Foreign Minister, has had thirty years' experience in Algeria. Two years ago he resigned his post as Governor-General in sympathy with the resignation of M. Briand's former Ministry. M. Jonnart's knowledge of the Morocco question and Moslem affairs will be of great service. While Governor of Algeria, he was visited by King Edward. M. Pierre Baudin, who succeeds M. Delcassé as Minister of Marine, has been President of the Paris Municipal Council and Minister of Public Works. As President

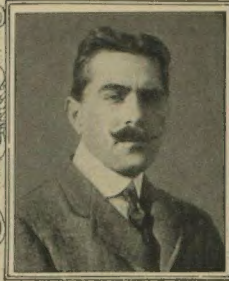
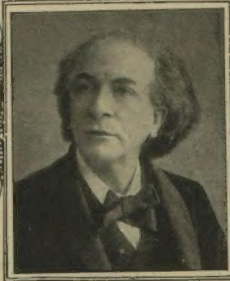


Photo. Topical.
THE LATE M. CHARLES
NIEUPORT,
The French Airman
who was killed, with
his mechanic, near
Étampes.



Photo. Cribb.
CAPTAIN LIONEL HALSEY, R.N.,
Commanding H.M.S. "New Zealand,"
which the King will visit before she
leaves on her great cruise.

of the Maritime League, he has done much to bring naval questions to public notice.



Eastbourne Photo. Co.
THE LATE M. AUGUSTE
VAN BIENE,
The Actor-Violoncel-
list, who died sud-
denly on the stage
at Brighton.

To the list of dramatic deaths on the stage has to be added that of M. Auguste van Biene, who died while performing "The Master Musician," on Jan. 23, at the Brighton Hippodrome. M. van Biene was born in Holland in 1850. He had been for some years engaged as a 'cellist, composer, and theatrical manager when he produced, in 1892, "The Broken Melody," the well-known piece with which he was mainly associated for the rest of his life. He took the part of the musician and played his 'cello in the course of the piece. Its popularity never waned, and he appeared in it no fewer than six thousand times.

Captain Lionel Halsey has the honour of commanding the first capital ship built and presented to the Navy by a self-

governing Dominion, and one which is about to make what is said to be the longest cruise (over 40,000 miles) ever undertaken by a British war-ship. According to present arrangements the battle-cruiser *New Zealand*—the gift of that country—is to sail from Portsmouth on Feb. 6, and the King has arranged to inspect the vessel there on the previous day, when it is understood that the High Commissioner for New Zealand will formally present the ship to the Navy. Captain Halsey will have among his officers Prince George of Battenberg, two Peers, and Mr. H. E. Grace, a son of the famous cricketer. The Captain himself is a well-known and distinguished officer. He took part in the defence of Ladysmith, as one of the famous Naval Brigade under Sir Hedworth Meux, or Captain Lambton, as he then was. Captain Halsey has also served as Flag-Captain to a former Commander-in-Chief.



M. Bourdely. (Under-Sec. Finance.) M. Paul Morel. (Under-Sec. Interior.) M. Steeg. (Education.) M. Briand. (Premier & Interior.) M. J. Dupuy. (Public Works.) M. Bernard. (Labour.) M. P. Baudin. (Marine.) M. L. Barthou. (Justice.)
THE FIRST FRENCH MINISTRY SINCE THE ELECTION OF M. POINCARÉ AS PRESIDENT; M. BRIAND'S CABINET.
Photograph by Henri Manuel.

Both the late Archduke Rainer of Austria and his wife (who survives him) were first cousins of Marie Louise, the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Archduke, who was eighty-six, was the oldest and the most popular member of the Austrian imperial house. He was three-and-a-half years older than the Emperor Francis Joseph, his first cousin once removed. His father was a brother of the Emperor Francis II., and one of his grandfathers was the Emperor Leopold II., formerly Grand Duke of Tuscany. Thus the Archduke Rainer had an Italian strain in his composition. At the time of his birth at Milan in 1827 his father was Viceroy of the Italian Provinces of the Empire. The Archduke himself was uncle of the late King Humbert of Italy, and great-uncle of the present King. As a natural consequence, he often represented the Austrian Emperor in Italy on ceremonial occasions. As a young man the Archduke Rainer was in the army, and fought at Custoza. In later life he took an active interest in political and philanthropic affairs, and encouraged art and science.

Prince Gholam Mohamed Shah, the newly appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, is the eldest son of the late Shahzadah Mohamed Furrokh Shah, who was himself Sheriff at one time and a very familiar figure in society circles in Calcutta. The Prince comes of the Mysore Family, being a descendant of the great Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, and is highly respected both by the rulers and the ruled. He was President of the Calcutta branch of the All-India Muslim League, and for a long time President of the Mysore Family Association. Besides being an honorary magistrate and a non-official visitor to the jails, he belongs to various useful institutions of the town. He is a familiar figure in Calcutta society, and is the owner of the two well-known European clubs, the Tallygunge Club



Photo. Adde.
THE LATE ARCHDUKE RAINER,
Cousin of the Emperor of Austria and Great-Uncle of the King of Italy.



PRINCE GHOLAM MOHAMED SHAH,
The new Sheriff of Calcutta.

ACROSS THE ALPS BY MONOPLANE: BIELOVUCIC'S GREAT FLIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL NEWS AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



1. THE AIRMAN WHO FLEW ACROSS THE ALPS IN TWENTY-SIX MINUTES PREPARING TO START: M. BIELOVUCIC PUTTING ON HIS SWEATER.
2. THE START FOR THE CROSS-ALPS FLIGHT: M. BIELOVUCIC'S MONOPLANE ON THE SPACE CLEARED OF SNOW TO GIVE IT A GOOD RUN, AT BRIGUE.
3. CLEARING A SPACE OF SNOW TO PROVIDE A RUN FOR THE MONOPLANE: PREPARATION FOR THE FLIGHT, AT BRIGUE.

Another very remarkable feat was successfully attempted on January 25 by M. Bielovucic, a Peruvian airman, who flew over the Alps from Brigue to Domodossola in twenty-six minutes, thus making in safety the flight which took the late Georges Chavez forty-nine minutes and ended in his death after an unfortunate landing at Domodossola. To negotiate the mountains, the airman had to attain a great height. It is said that

4. THE AIRMAN WHO FLEW OVER THE ALPS: M. JEAN BIELOVUCIC.
5. THE END OF THE GREAT FLIGHT ACROSS THE ALPS: THE ARRIVAL OF M. BIELOVUCIC AT DOMODOSSOLA.
6. SIGN OF THE FATAL END OF THE PREVIOUS FLIGHT ACROSS THE ALPS: THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE GEORGES CHAVEZ, AT DOMODOSSOLA, NEAR WHICH M. BIELOVUCIC LANDED.

Bielovucic's flight was made, in a sense, to avenge the death of Chavez, who was also a Peruvian. The risk, it need not be said, was enormous. The start from Brigue, in Switzerland, was made at noon, and the landing at Domodossola, in Italy, was close to the Chavez Memorial. Roughly, the route was that of the Simplon Tunnel. Jean Bielovucic, who is twenty-four, flew a Hanriot monoplane, with an 80-h.p. Gnome engine.

TO BE INSPECTED BY THE KING: THE GIFT BATTLE-CRUISER "NEW ZEALAND."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SILK AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



1. TO BE INSPECTED BY THE KING BEFORE SETTING OUT ON A 40,000-MILE CRUISE TO NEW ZEALAND WATERS AND ELSEWHERE: THE NEW BATTLE-CRUISER "NEW ZEALAND," GIFT-SHIP TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

It is arranged that the new battle-cruiser "New Zealand," the gift of New Zealand to the British Navy, shall sail on Thursday, February 6, for a cruise lasting eight-and-a-half months, during which she will cover over 40,000 miles, showing the British flag not only in New Zealand waters, in which she will spend three months, but elsewhere. It is said that included in her programme will be a visit to Panama, that officers and men may see something of the Canal. No British ship has ever made such an extended

2. AN "AT HOME" ABOARD THE "NEW ZEALAND": THE BATTLE-CRUISER'S AFT CAPSTAN TURNED INTO A ROUNDABOUT BY THE SAILORS FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF THE CHILDREN AMONG THE GUESTS.

cruise as that planned for the "New Zealand," the first gift-ship from the Dominions. The King has signified his intention of inspecting her at Portsmouth on Wednesday, February 5. Amongst her officers are two Lieutenants and three Midshipmen who were born in New Zealand. The second of the photographs given above was taken on the occasion of a recent "at home" given by officers and men to some eight hundred guests.

THE FASHION OF MAKING MERRY FOR CHARITY: A GOOD EXAMPLE

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. C. MICHAEL.



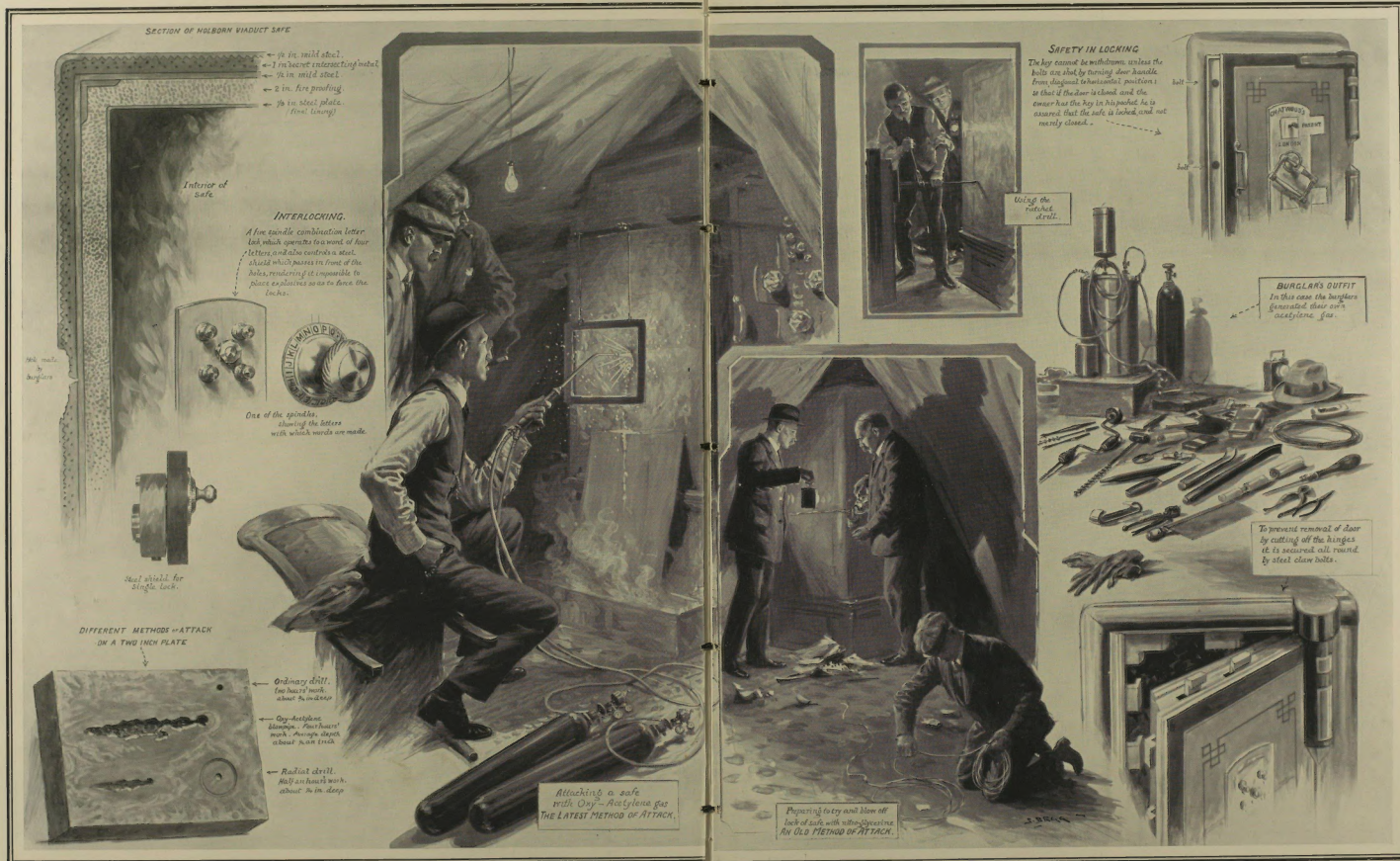
AIDING THE FUNDS OF THE LONDON: A MASKED BALL IN FULL SWING AT THE SAVOY.

Of recent times, those whose business it is to gather together funds for charities have discovered that very many who might not be persuaded to subscribe in the ordinary fashion are perfectly willing to pay considerable sums towards benefiting deserving institutions, so long as they themselves receive some compensation for their money in the shape of amusement: hence the popularity of charity balls, especially those at which fancy-dress is worn. A very notable example of its class was held the other day at the Savoy Hotel, and took the form of a masked ball organised by Mrs. Hwfa Williams on

behalf of the London Hospital. Dominos of satin, or glacé silk, of yellow and blue, were worn, or fancy-dresses proper, and everybody was masked. The affair, which was a great success, was attended by, amongst other well-known people, the Grand Duke Michael, the Countess Torby, Mrs. Hwfa Williams, the Duchess of Rutland, Lady Diana Manners, Lord Cecil Manners, Sir Charles Hartopp, Sir Ernest Cassel, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Drogheda, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, Viscount and Viscountess Massereene, Lord Dalmeny, and Lady Sibyl Grant.

WAR BETWEEN BURGLARS AND SAFE-MAKERS: HOW THE STRONGHOLDS OF VALUABLES ARE ATTACKED AND DEFENDED.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

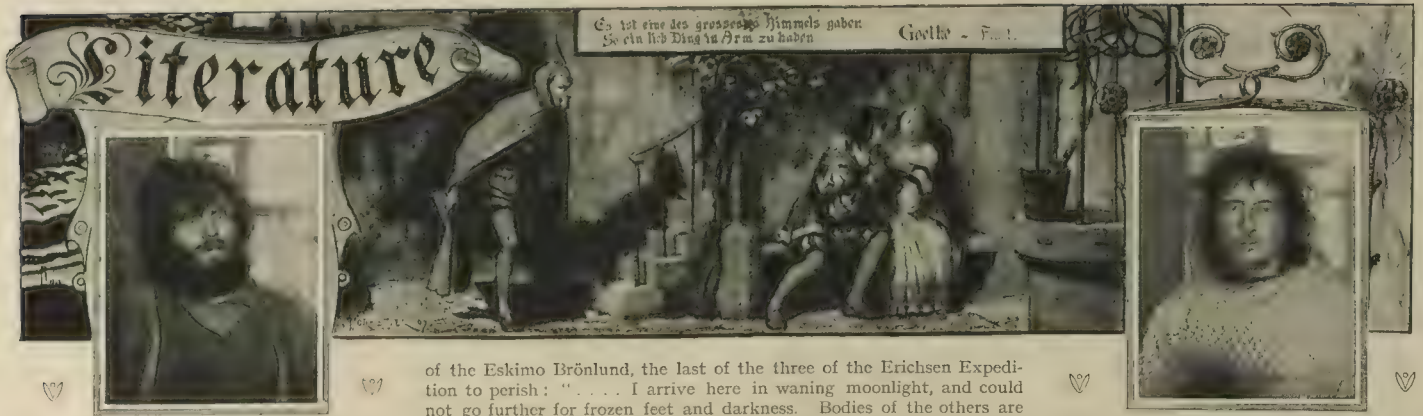


THE WORK OF THE SCIENTIFIC THIEF; AND THAT OF THE SCIENTIFIC MAKER OF SAFES:

Our readers will, no doubt, recall that a most extraordinary attempt was made recently to open a safe belonging to a pearl-merchant, of Holborn Viaduct, to obtain pearls valued at some £50,000. The discovery that thieves had been at work was made at about 6 a.m. on the Monday morning. The burglars set up a large tent of light-proof material, covering the Chateaufort safe against the wall, and went to work, in the most scientific manner, in that tent; but without getting through the walls of the safe, although, by directing a fierce jet of flame on to the bottom of one side of the safe, they melted at the surface a hole large enough to admit a man's head. In view of this, we have thought it interesting to illustrate some methods used by scientific burglars in attacking safes and methods of defence utilised by the makers of safes. Most of the drawings here given are fairly explained; but we may give an additional note or two. With regard to the illustration of the section of the Holborn Viaduct Chateaufort safe, it should be made clear that the fireproofing material liquefies under heat and gives off steam, which makes yet another barrier between the outer sections of the safe and its innermost lining. With regard to the oxy-acetylene method, it should be said that the process is based on the fact that a jet of oxygen directed upon a previously heated spot of metal ignites it, with the result that the metal, acting

OXY-ACETYLENE AND OTHER METHODS OF ATTACK; AND WAYS OF DEFENCE.

as its own fuel, burns away rapidly in the form of iron oxide. Two cylinders supply the mixture for the flame, one of them containing acetylene, and the other oxygen. Rubber tubes connect the two cylinders to the blow-pipe, in which the two gases mix. The acetylene gas makes the flame; the oxygen increases the heat of that flame tremendously. Two cylinders will supply a flame lasting from two to three hours. In the case of the attempt made at Holborn Viaduct, the means of the blow-pipe was passed through a small hole in a framed sheet of zinc hung before the safe to protect the burglars' eyes from the intense heat. On the floor, immediately before the safe, was a trough, containing water, set to catch the molten metal running from the safe while the blow-pipe was in use. Without such a protection, the building would have been set on fire. Before the scientific thief took to using the oxy-acetylene method, nitro-glycerine was much favoured. The "crack" of the side of the safe-door opposite to the hinges was stopped with clay, lime which was set a cup-like receptacle designed to remove the nitro-glycerine, which in due time permeated the clay. The explosion was caused by means of a fuse. We are much indebted, for help given to our artist, to Messrs. the Chateaufort Safe Company, Ltd., Gracechurch Street, and also The Thorn and Middle Acetylene Company, Ltd.



AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT MONTHS' ISOLATION IN THE FAR NORTH CAPTAIN EJNAR MIKKELSEN, AUTHOR OF "LOST IN THE ARCTIC."
From "Lost in the Arctic."

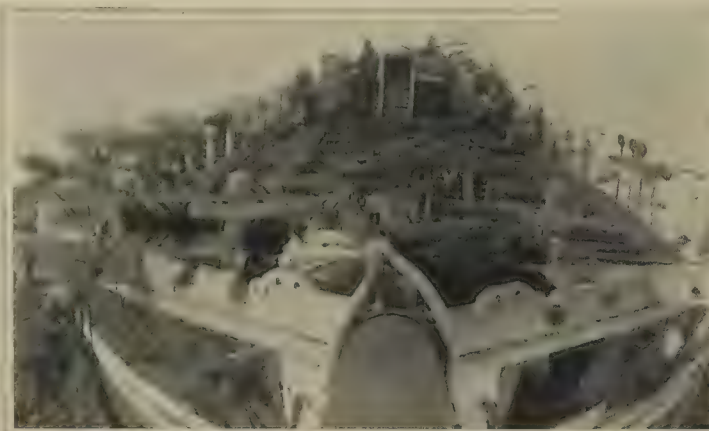
"Lost in the Arctic."

It says much for the fascination of Arctic travel that the demand for the narrative of every thrilling journey is well maintained. Where one man ventured into the unknown twenty or thirty years ago, half-a-score will be found to-day: the list of their names and works has become so lengthy that only the expert can command it. The camera is a great factor in the popularity of the modern book of Arctic exploration, and it is not surprising to find Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen telling us in his "Lost in the Arctic" (Heinemann) how some game escaped because one of the two pursuers carried a camera instead of a rifle! Captain Mikkelsen set out in June 1909 to find the records of the north-east coast of Greenland left by Mylius Erichsen, the leader of an earlier Danmarks Expedition, who went out in 1906 to explore Greenland from Cape Bismarck to Cape Bridgmann. This work was accomplished, but the leader of the party and two of his companions perished. Captain Mikkelsen sailed in the *Alabama*, a vessel specially adapted for Arctic work. He and one companion—Engineer Iversen—found the place where the Erichsen party met their end, and recovered some records hidden in a cairn by a fiord. Then, in the face of bad weather, with ailing dogs and insufficient food, they made their way back to the *Alabama*. The temperature was five degrees below zero; they had been obliged to get rid of heavy clothing, and along one hundred miles of road they had three pounds of food between them. At last they reached the *Alabama*, to find it had been wrecked, and that the crew had gone, after stocking a hut made of the wreckage. For nearly two years Captain Mikkelsen and his companion lived alone, under conditions best indicated by the fact that the mercury froze in the thermometer. Their visitors were foxes and a polar bear. They were rescued by the Norwegian ship *Sjblomsten*, which had seen their signal. Their good fortune is best understood when we set out the concluding lines in the diary

of the Eskimo Brönlund, the last of the three of the Erichsen Expedition to perish: "... I arrive here in waning moonlight, and could not go further for frozen feet and darkness. Bodies of the others are in middle of fiord off Glacier. ... Hagen died 15th November, Mylius about ten days after." All the horror of Arctic exploration is summed up in this laconic message. Captain Mikkelsen's story is graphic and



AN AQUATIC DISPLAY IN RETURN FOR SELECTIONS ON THE GRAMOPHONE: ESKIMOS PERFORMING BREAK-NECK EVOLUTIONS IN KAYAKS.
"We turned on a gramophone for their benefit: it was a great success, and our delighted guests entertained us in return with a series of break-neck evolutions in their kayaks."
From "Lost in the Arctic," by Ejnar Mikkelsen—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

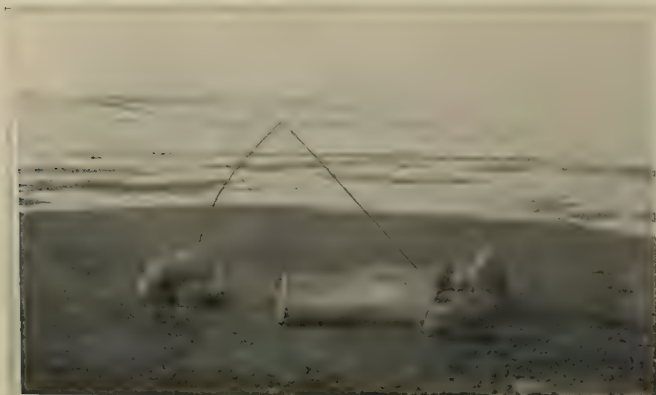


BROKEN UP TO BUILD A HOUSE IN THE ARCTIC: THE LAST OF THE GOOD SHIP "ALABAMA."
"On the 13th of March [1910] ... the 'Alabama' had begun to take in water, ... the ribs on the port side were broken and the mast had gone through the bottom. The ship would never be seaworthy again, and we decided to get as much timber out of her as possible, and build a house in which to pass the winter."
From "Lost in the Arctic," by Ejnar Mikkelsen—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT MONTHS' ISOLATION IN THE ARCTIC: ENGINEER IVERSEN, WHO ACCOMPANIED CAPTAIN MIKKELSEN ON HIS GREAT JOURNEY.
From "Lost in the Arctic."

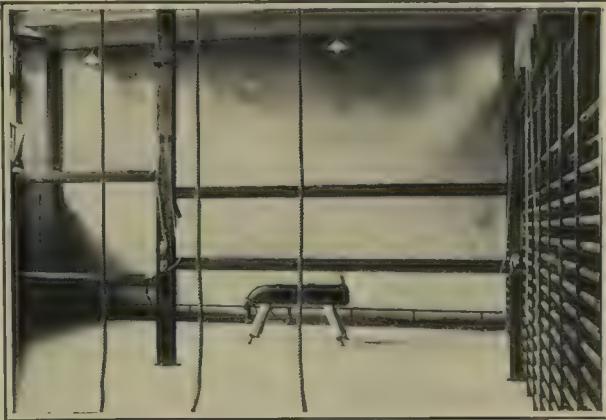
holds the reader. He is not a gifted writer, if we may judge by a translation, but he knows what he has to say, and writes as travelled men speak, with a sure sense of what listeners will wish to hear. A considerable part of the volume is made up of extracts from his diary. A supplementary chapter by Lieutenant Laub, who was of Captain Mikkelsen's party, tells the story of those who remained. He and two others were out for eighty-three days on a piece of exploring work that bad weather spoiled; they returned to find the *Alabama* broken up, and the two men who had charge of her in the hut, used afterwards by Mikkelsen. The yacht *7de Juni* picked them up at the end of July 1910.

"Essays in Fresco." Such an arresting title as that which Mr. Edward McCurdy has chosen for his new book, "Essays in Fresco" (Chatto and Windus), is bound to provoke curiosity. Is it a work of art-criticism on wall-paintings, or is the phrase merely analogical? The latter is the case, and the exact bearing of the analogy is very clearly set forth in the preface. Of his own literary frescoes he says: "I have chosen from the great pageant of mediævalism a few types—figures for the most part of comparatively lesser note. ... I have added impressions of a few scenes where memory's enchantment has been potent." The historical essays present no stereotyped or conventional figures. Jaufré Rudel, Conradin, Enzo, and Caterina Cornaro will be new to most readers; while the "Memories of the Road"—of Chartres, Magagnosc, and Pisa, the country of the Bambino, lead us by no beaten tracks. There is about all the essays the charm of novelty and a rare distinction of style, informed by scholarly research: a sense of high romance tempered by a tacit sense of humour. The book is altogether fresh and delightful, and the six illustrations from mediæval works of art contribute to its fascination.



RELICS OF THE LOST EXPLORER OF WHOSE RECORDS CAPTAIN MIKKELSEN WENT IN SEARCH: THE FIREPLACE OF THE LATE MYLIUS ERICHSEN AND HIS CAIRN IN THE ARCTIC.
Mr. L. Mylius Erichsen was the leader of the Danmarks Expedition which started in 1906 to complete the survey of the coast of Greenland. In August 1908 a message from the expedition stated that this object had been achieved and important scientific results obtained, but the leader, Erichsen, and two comrades perished while making further explorations. Captain Mikkelsen went in search of their records.
From "Lost in the Arctic," being the Story of the "Alabama" Expedition, 1909-1912, by Ejnar Mikkelsen. Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



THE GYMNASIUM OF THE CASTLE BOUGHT BY MERTHYR FOR USE AS A SECONDARY SCHOOL: NEW FITTINGS FOR CYFARTHFA CASTLE.



Photos, Illustrations Bureau.

BOUGHT BY MERTHYR FOR USE AS A SECONDARY SCHOOL, SOME OF WHOSE CLASSES WILL BE HELD ON THE ROOF: CYFARTHFA CASTLE.

Cyfarthfa Castle has been bought by Merthyr for use as a secondary school, and the opening ceremony took place the other day. In the summer time certain of the classes will be held on the flat roof.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

WHEN PATIENCE DID NOT SEEM A VIRTUE IN THE EYES OF MANY PARLIAMENTARIANS, SUFFRAGETTES "PICKETTING" ENTRANCES TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO PERSUADE MEMBERS TO VOTE IN FAVOUR OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Our photograph illustrates one of the less strenuous methods adopted by the Suffragettes in their endeavours to gain the vote—the peaceful picketing of the House of Commons by ladies of the white, green, and purple, who made it their business to persuade as many Members as possible to vote for their cause.



Photo, Record Press.

DESIGNED TO SAVE THE MAN IN THE STREET: A NEW FORM OF COW-CATCHER FOR MOTOR-BUSES.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

ARMED WITH A QUICK-FIRER: THE NEW UNITED STATES MOTOR-CAR FOR CARRYING DISPATCHES.

The first of these two photographs illustrates, as we have noted, yet another device calculated to make the streets safer for those on foot. It is a "cow-catcher" so placed that it will prevent anyone who falls near the side of a motor-bus from passing under the back wheels; the idea is that it will sweep the fallen person aside and clear of the back wheels. The second photograph shows the latest use to which motor-traction is being put in the United States Army—a car fitted with a quick-firing gun for carrying dispatches in time of war.

THE MORE UNCOMMON FORMS OF WINTER SPORT: CURIOUS CONTESTS ON SWEDISH SNOW AND ICE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



1. DRAWN BY AN ICELAND PONY: A RACING-SLEIGH BEING DRIVEN OVER THE SNOW.

2. LINED UP FOR A ROYAL SLEIGH-PARTY TO PASS: PACK AND FIELD ON THE SNOW BEFORE HUNTING.

5. A SPORT NOT USUALLY INDULGED IN ON SNOW AND ICE: TROTTING ON THE ICE.

6. TOWING AN ICE-YACHT TO THE STARTING-POINT.

3. 'CROSS-COUNTRY IN WINTER: A MILITARY STEEPLECHASE IN SWEDEN.

4. SOME OF THE MANY CRAFT WHICH SAIL THE LAND, FROM STOCKHOLM: ICE-YACHTING.

7. DRAWN ALONG BY HORSES: SKI-RUNNERS SKI-KJÖRING AT STOCKHOLM.

Sweden is, of course, a great centre for winter sports, which may be enjoyed in perfection at Stockholm, for example, from December until the end of February. In the capital itself there are two rinks, at one of which there is a toboggan-run and a ski-jumping hill, while at Saltsjöbaden and Djursholm, each about forty minutes by rail, can be had ice-yachting, skate-sailing, and skating; while curling, bandy, ski-running, ski-kjöring, and so on, all claim their votaries. Over a hundred ice-yachts sail from Stockholm alone, and the chief cruising-ground of these is the "Stora Wärten." More uncommon sports also take place, as witness these drawings. The festival of the Northern Games is held at Stockholm every

A MOTOR ON THE SNOW IN SWEDEN.

four years. So far as the Swedes themselves are concerned it may be noted, as "The Winter Sports Annual" points out, that, pre-eminent in the art of figure-skating, they also delight in long-distance skating, for which their lake-studded country is eminently suitable. Skate-sailing is also popular, and over a hundred competitors will sometimes start in a match. Considerable skill is required, as the subtlety of tacking and beating are not picked up at once; but the difficulties are not so great as to deter anyone from making a reasonably successful attempt. A speed of between thirty and fifty knots an hour may be attained. Ski-running the Swede calls "the sport of sports."

Art · Music ·

· & the Drama ·

JAN VAN ECK
• INVENTING •
• OIL COLOUR •
• & VARNISH •

VELASQUEZ
& PHILIPPE
• BEFORE THE
• ADMIRAL'S •
• PORTRAIT •

RUNNING A SEASON OF GRAND OPERA
AND RUSSIAN BALLET AT COVENT
GARDEN: MR. THOMAS BEECHAM.

The season, which began on January 29, will last six weeks and promises to be most interesting. (Photograph by Dover Street Studios.)

ART NOTES.

THE stabbing of pictures in the National Gallery was, fortunately, not fatal. Had it been done with a knife, instead of a foot-rule, it might have been more intelligible. The thrusting of a knife into canvas might suggest a misunderstanding not unlike the error alleged against the birds in Vasari.

TO SING AT COVENT GARDEN DURING
MR. THOMAS BEECHAM'S SEASON:
FRANZISK SANDEN, THE WELL-KNOWN
GERMAN PRIMA DONNA.

To the historian's unceasing gratification, they pecked at painted fruit. A knife goes deep, as if to penetrate the vitals of a work of art: but for the more thoughtful assassin in that line, any weapon from a rake to a cheese-grater would more commend itself.

Nobody has ever been deceived into stabbing the Post-Impressionists. The illusion of the third dimension is not strong enough in the Grafton Gallery pictures to inspire even a maniac with the desire of plunging his knife in up to the hilt. There are certain "Saint Sebastians" of the seventeenth century at whom Mr. Roger Fry might, on artistic grounds, be tempted to let fly an arrow; and I have known civic portraits at Burlington House substantial enough to suggest a revolver-shot on the same score.

The perspective of a Wilson and a Constable invited a foot-rule blow; up till the end of the exhibition the Post-Impressionists invited nothing more dangerous than ridicule. But some of the pictures, especially among the later additions, have no smile in them. Matisse's "Les Aubergines," and other threatening examples of still-life, are too grim for laughter. That large picture of a pair of purple vegetables sliding off a table, with a background of wall-paper evidently designed by the artist himself, may answer to a definition of the ridiculous, but I could no more laugh at it than at a creature in pain. It is a grimace; the same artist's "Cyclamens" is a grimace; it was largely an exhibition of grimaces. But the faces that Matisse pulls at you are not laughable. There is agony in Van Gogh's work; there is something only less distressing

in Matisse's. Even Cézanne's little landscapes are things at strife with themselves, as if civil war were waged within their frames. But in his case it is a strife of line rather than an agony of mind; and the result is work of enormous technical energy. There was great beauty, too, in the series of his drawings added to the collection some time after its opening. And there was beauty, too, in Mr. Gill's small bronze

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ESTHER CASTWAYS," AT
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

THAT popular humourist, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, has provided Miss Marie Tempest with a rôle that for her happens to be absolutely novel. She has incarnated many a type of feminine weakness, frivolity, and wilfulness, but surely it is in "Esther Castways" that she appears for the first time in the character of the married woman who extends forgiveness to infidelity. Than Esther, her husband could hardly have hoped for a more devoted wife or a jollier companion. Gradually, though she struggles hard to keep his love, she recognises that he has become infatuated with another woman, and any doubt is removed by the entry and talk of a rough-mannered old suitor of her own, whom a dog-like affection for her and religion of a narrow but intense type prompt to warn her and to wreak some sort of vengeance on her husband. He is resolved to break in on an assignation of the guilty pair, and so the stage is given one more bedroom scene. Esther's forbearance is of the superhuman sort, and it is displayed under melodramatic conditions. Still, Mr. Jerome has given us a play that varies humour and wit with excitement and pleasant sentiment, and here and there voices eloquently "the cry of the (American factory) children" for a happier existence. Moreover, Mr. Jerome's heroine, in her less exalted moments, bubbles over with high spirits and the quaintest of jests. It is this side of the woman, her good-humour and unselfconscious sprightliness, that Miss Tempest's art makes so charming and compelling, but the actress also is sincerity itself in Esther's more emotional passages. Mr. Wontner's distinguished and correct air is just suited to the husband; Miss Marie Polini, as Esther's rival, has some

fine melodramatic outbursts; and Mr. Graham Browne, Mr. C. V. France, and Miss Rowena Jerome all three supply telling thumb-nail sketches in what is by no means a one-part play. (Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)



MR. RICHARD STRAUSS'S MOZARTIAN OPERA "DER ROSENKAVALIER," AT COVENT GARDEN: FRIL EVA VON DER OSTEN AS OCTAVIAN AND FRIL. MARGARETE SIEMS AS THE MARSHALLIN—THEIR ORIGINAL PARTS.

It was arranged that Mr. Thomas Beecham's Season should open with "Der Rosenkavalier."

"Madonna and Child." Although it was straight from his studio, and as bright as a new penny, it was a thing to reverence like a piece of French devotional carving of the fourteenth century.—E. M.



Photo M&P.
TRISTAN IN "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE," AT
COVENT GARDEN: HERR HEINRICH KNOTE.



Photo Gisela.
CHRYSOthemis IN "ELEKTRA," AT COVENT
GARDEN: MME. LOUISE PETZL.



Photo Rembrandt.
SOPHIE IN "DER ROSENKAVALIER," AT
COVENT GARDEN: MME. CLAIRE DUX.

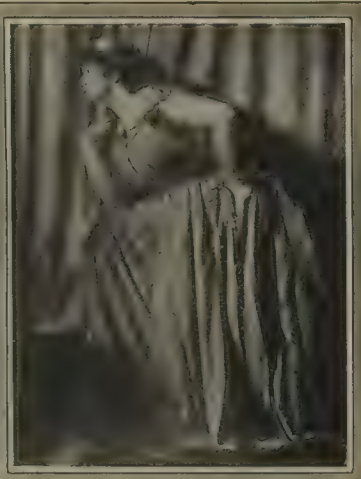


Photo. Böhm.
ELEKTRA IN "ELEKTRA," AT COVENT GARDEN:
MME. ZDENKA MOTIL-FASSHENDER.

A FANTASY FROM FRANCE: A CHARMING STUDY IN TONES.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



THE WHITE AND THE BLACK: MADAME OF THE ERMINE CALLS UPON HER COAL-MERCHANT.

The dainty drawing here reproduced gives an excellent idea of the manner in which the French artist will seize quite an ordinary incident and convert it into a most charming picture. In itself, the subject dealt with here is, if not a commonplace, at least of very little importance—it is nothing more than a visit paid to her coal-merchant by a Parisian

lady whose order has not been executed at the time desired—but the artist has seen the piquancy of the contrasting whites and blacks, and has been quick to present them for the delight of others. So it is again proved that, from an artistic point of view, the everyday affairs of life are often as picturesque as events which make history, or news.

DEAD POWERS AND LIVE: THE FALL OF THE KIAMIL CABINET.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HURNE AND SHEPHERD, C.N., AND BIEBER.



SHOT DEAD AS THE DEMONSTRATORS ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE GRAND VIZIERATE: NAZIM PASHA.



GRAND VIZIER OF THE CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN BY THE COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS: KIAMIL PASHA.



THE NEW TURKISH GRAND VIZIER AND MINISTER OF WAR: MAHMUD SHEVKET PASHA, HEAD OF THE NEW CABINET.

On January 23 the Kiamil Cabinet was compelled to resign by the Committee of Union and Progress, whose determination not to surrender Adrianople led to the "coup d'état," and Mahmud Shevket Pasha, whose march upon Constantinople with the Salonika Army Corps led to the deposition of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, was appointed Grand Vizier. Nazim Pasha, Generalissimo of the Turkish forces in operation against the Allied Armies, was shot dead—it is urged accidentally—as the demonstrators, headed by Colonel Enver Bey, attempted to enter the Council Chamber after they had forced their way into the Grand Vizierate. Later on the same day, the Constitution of the new Cabinet was given. Marshal Mahmud Shevket Pasha was set at the head of this, as Grand Vizier and Minister of War. Kiamil Pasha, the fallen Grand Vizier, had repeatedly warned the Powers and the



LEADER OF THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE KIAMIL CABINET: COLONEL ENVER BEY, THE FAMOUS "YOUNG TURK."

Allies that any yielding on the Adrianople question would mean the resignation of the Government. Kiamil Pasha, who is eighty-four, presided over the Liberal Cabinet which had held office since the war began. Nazim Pasha, whose funeral on the 24th was attended by the military attachés of the six Great Powers and Roumania, and Colonel Enver Bey and seven Turkish officers, had been called, and not without cause, despite the unfortunate war, the Kitchener of Turkey. Mahmud Shevket Pasha, who resigned the post of War Minister last July, is a most courtly Arab, and was born in Baghdad in 1844. He is credited with being a Germanophile. He was a leader of the Young Turk Revolution. Colonel Enver Bey is one of the chief members of the Committee of Union and Progress. During the war in Tripoli he did much to arouse the local Arabs against the Italians.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AS SURGICAL APPLIANCE IN WAR.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, RECENTLY WITH THE TURKISH ARMY AT THE FRONT.



USING TIGHTLY ROLLED COPIES OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AS SPLINTS, THE REAL THING BEING SCARCE :
A REMARKABLE INCIDENT OF THE RED CRESCENT WORK AMONG THE TURKS AT TCHATALDJA.

Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, who returned recently to London after having represented this Journal with the Turkish forces fighting against the Allied Armies, supplied us with the sketch from which this drawing was made. The incident, as we have noted, took place at the Tchataldja lines. Splints being scarce on the occasion, the doctors collected some copies of "The Illustrated London News," rolled these up tightly, and used them for the setting of a broken leg.

THE WHIRLING WATERS OF "ANCIENT": IN THE RAPIDS OF THE RIVER NAM-KHAM.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COUNT TANNEGUY D'OSMOY.



A FRAIL CRAFT IN DIFFICULTIES AND A MAN OVERBOARD: FIGHTING THE TURBULENT STREAM IN THE LAOS.

Laos is a series of separate and partly independent states in south-east Asia, surrounded by, or intermixed with, the Burmese and Siamese dominions and French Indo-China. The name, which is Chinese, means "ancient." By the Burmese, the people are called Shans, but they speak of themselves as "Tai," or "Tai Yai" ("the Elder Tai"), as opposed to the "Tai Noi" ("the younger, or lesser, Tai"), the name they give to the Siamese. Roughly, it may be said that they are divided into the tribe favouring tattooing and the tribe which detests tattooing. The photograph given here was taken by Count Tanneguy d'Osmoy, who accompanied M. Albert Sarraut,

Governor-General of French Indo-China, on an expedition to the Laos. Describing it, the Count wrote: "Have crossed one of the most dangerous rapids, the Keng-Luong. I landed to watch the passage of the rest of the convoy. The raft of my Chinese interpreter began the journey, but, being ill-directed, struck a rock, and the interpreter was thrown into the water. At that moment, the photograph was taken. It was with great difficulty that the man was rescued and brought to the shore." He may be seen in the water towards the left-hand side of the picture, close to the raft.

FROM THE FIRST LITHOGRAPHS PURCHASED FOR THE UFFIZI GALLERY.

FROM THE LITHOGRAPH BY JOSEPH PENNELL



"THE CASTLE, GRAND CAÑON"—BY JOSEPH PENNELL: A REMARKABLE DRAWING ON STONE ILLUSTRATING THE GORGE,
WITH WALLS A MILE HIGH, CUT BY THE COLORADO RIVER.

Our readers will recall that, in our issue of January 25 last, we reproduced in photo-gravure two of the lithographs, by Joseph Pennell, which have been purchased by the Italian Government for the Uffizi Gallery, which has thus acquired lithographs

for the first time. We now reproduce two other lithographs of the set; and it may not be out of order to give again another word or two of description of the Grand Cañon. The Grand Cañon of Colorado takes its name from the Colorado River, or

(Continued opposite.)

FROM THE FIRST LITHOGRAPHS PURCHASED FOR THE UFFIZI GALLERY.

FROM THE LITHOGRAPH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



"THE WHITE CITY UNDER THE BLACK MOUNTAIN, GRAND CAÑON"—BY JOSEPH PENNELL: A REMARKABLE DRAWING
ON STONE ILLUSTRATING THE GORGE, WITH WALLS A MILE HIGH, CUT BY THE COLORADO RIVER.

Continued.
Colorado River of the North, in the West of the United States, which drains an area of some 225,049 square miles in the southern part of the North American Plateau. It is a vast gorge, from 3000 feet to a mile in depth, and from eight to ten miles

in breadth, extending for about 300 miles. The river was discovered in 1540, and the Grand Cañon has been traversed throughout its length by James White and Colonel Powell. It is but little used for navigation.

SLEIGHING ON THE SEA-BOTTOM: THE BOAT-DRAWN DIVER.

BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



SPEEDY EXPLORATION IN DEEP WATERS: THE DIVER SEATED UPON HIS STEERABLE SLEDGE, AND IN TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE BOAT TOWING HIS VEHICLE.

The latest invention in connection with diving is the submarine sledge. This is towed by a motor-boat, and the diver, sitting comfortably in a "shelter," is drawn along the sea bottom, and is able to steer the vehicle both vertically and laterally. To quote the "Scientific American," by whose courtesy we are able to make this drawing: "The diver, having seated himself on the sledge on board the accompanying vessel or motor-boat, is lowered to the depth of the sea on a slide or by means of a davit." To the right and left of the diver's seat are tanks connected with a compressed-air

supply in cylinders. As long as the cylinders are filled with compressed air, the sledge and the diver float on the surface. When the diver wishes to descend, he discharges from the tanks air which is replaced by water, or he may depress the elevation-rudders at the bow. At the back are horizontal rudders. To return to the surface, the diver raises the elevation-rudders or forces the water out of the tanks with compressed air. The air-regenerating apparatus on his back contains a telephone set connected with the towing-boat. The weight of the apparatus and telephone is 530 lb.

MAKING "GENUINE ANTIQUES": EGYPTIANS PREPARING FOR THE TOURIST!

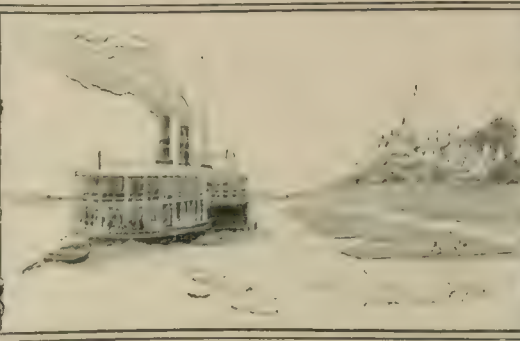
DRAWN BY NORMAN H. HARDY.



THE CREATION OF BOGUS CURIOS FOR SALE TO THE UNWARY STRANGER: FORGING ANTIQUITIES IN AN EGYPTIAN VILLAGE.

Mr. Norman H. Hardy, explaining his drawing, writes to us: "While working not long ago in Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, at the Necropolis of Thebes, I had the chance of seeing, in a village, how the best forgeries of antiques are made for the spoliation of the tourist. The chief of the makers of bogus curios was very proud of his work and quite pleased to show me examples of it; and while I was with him another man and himself were very busy putting clay into a mould to make figures. Looking on were two friends of his from another village, well known for its forgeries and

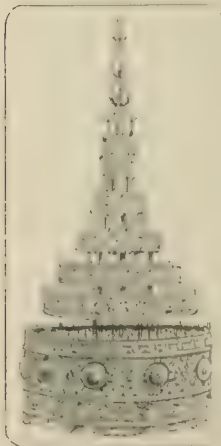
tomb-searchers. The man chiefly concerned lived, with his wife, in a rock-cut tomb with two doors, one leading to a living-room, the other to a kind of workshop and store. With his assistants, he made all sorts of Egyptian "antiquities," breaking them so that, when mended, they would look like old things just found. At night could be seen burning the fires used for the melting, from bits of ancient necklaces, of old blue glaze, which was then put on the forged figures, amulets, scarabs, pectorals, and other articles designed to be sold to unsuspecting tourists." Quite a considerable trade is done in these "genuine antiques."



VIGNETTES OF EMPIRE.—IX.: BURMAH.

THE city of Mandalay, which boasts now close upon 200,000 inhabitants, only began to be built a little over fifty years ago, and even its most celebrated pagodas have no great antiquity. Almost all the towns of Burmah are modern, being either sea-ports or river-ports which have grown up since the British occupation. I arrived there on Dec. 25,

and the gay courts and colonnades that lead to the great shrine of the Arrakan Pagoda, with its colossal brass Buddha under seven roofs, had an air of festivity that chimed well with Western ideas of the Christmas season. Bordered with countless stalls of flowers and craft work, jewels and incense, sandal-wood and grotesque toys, this succession of long decorated halls was thronged with crowds of worshippers. Every day of the year they come, and nearly all of them must buy some souvenir of their visit



FO TO CROWN, NOT A KING, BUT A TEMPLE: A METAL "HIT" FOR THE SPIRE OF A MANDALAY PAGODA.

to the shrine, which is only second in Burmese eyes to that of the Shwe Dagon at Rangoon. In the open ground white egrets strutted in the sunlight round a tank of green water where sacred turtles feed to repletion on the rice balls sold to pilgrims. Just outside the precincts of the pagoda I noticed some smithies where temple "htis" were being made. These are the huge metal tiaras that crown the tall summit of each pagoda spire—narrowing circles of hammered metal fixed on an iron frame and sometimes as high as ten or fifteen feet.

Far away on the other side of the city, near the north-east corner of the great square enclosure called Fort Dufferin, rises a steep pyramidal hill which during my stay I climbed several times in the dazzling sunlight. Near the top charred posts recall the burning of the wooden temple which crowned the hill up to the time of the British occupation. A colossal wooden standing figure of

WHERE CRUCIFIED KACHINS USED TO FLOAT DOWN-STREAM ON RAFTS LIKE THOSE IN THE DRAWING: A PASSENGER-STEAMER ON THE IRRAWADDY.

Buddha which the temple contained has now been set up again, though the broken pieces of its arms still lie on the ground. From Mandalay Hill there is a good view of the modern city and the nearer Fort Dufferin, in which enclosure yet stand King Thebaw's palace and the buildings of his court. Some buildings which were formerly monasteries are now used as barracks for Indian native regiments. I found a regiment of sappers and miners quartered in specially built lines just outside Fort Dufferin entirely consisting of native Burmese, and sturdy, brave little fellows they looked. They carry a special type of square-ended knife for jungle work. In another direction is seen the interesting "Kuthodaw," that plantation of 450 small pagodas which King Thebaw's uncle had caused to be built to shelter 450 slabs of stone on which were engraved the Buddhist scriptures. The streets of the city are all laid out at right angles. The famous Mandalay Bazaar, of entirely modern construction, looking spick and span and scrupulously clean, occupies a large area, and in each of its numerous avenues a strangely assorted crowd of many tribes and peoples may be daily studied. The

the timber flats at Poozoondoung Creek, near Rangoon. The Danish captain, who ran boats for the Irrawaddy



BURMESE ART IN THE PRECIOUS METALS: A SPECIMEN OF ANTIQUE SILVER-WORK.

traffic years ago, before the last annexation, described to me having seen Kachins crucified on bamboo frames floating down on just such rafts. There was a moderate excitement at village stopping-places, where native passengers came on or off in small boats; but what makes the journey irregular as regards time tables is the frequent mist which, hiding everything but a few yards of muddy water on which clots of brown froth float past monotonously, necessitates frequent stoppages, and sometimes anchoring for many hours. For the most part the river is very shallow, but in the sunlight marks at intervals show where the sand is dangerously near the surface. Pieces of bright tin, tied to floating bamboos, which in their turn are fastened below, outgleam the water. The scenery in what is known as the second defile is a welcome change. Here the river narrows through a chain of hills which in some places hang over it in steep, tree-clad slopes, and its confined waters flow with stronger current.

Bhamo is the terminus for river traffic up the river, and is about as flat as the country round Katha, with a view of distant mountains beyond the plain. Near the landing-stages a large temporary building of bamboos and mats had been erected by a travelling company which that night was to perform a "pwe"—a Burmese drama very similar to the one I had seen at Rangoon. Apart from the Agency of the Flotilla Company, there are few European officials at Bhamo, the chief people of the place being Chinese merchants.

The Chinese quarter of Bhamo is really the chief business part of the town, and consists of a wide street with a gutter along the front of the shops, over which a bridge of close-laid planks leads to each door. A party of Kachins from the distant hills, no longer in danger of their lives, stood bargaining under the eyes of a tall Punjabi policeman, while within the shop a Chinese baby played securely in a movable wooden pen.

A. HUGH FISHER.



READY TO RECEIVE THE OFFERINGS OF THE FAITHFUL ANYWHERE! BURMESE PRIESTS WITH THEIR BEGGING-BOWLS IN MANDALAY.

Drawn by A. Hugh Fisher.

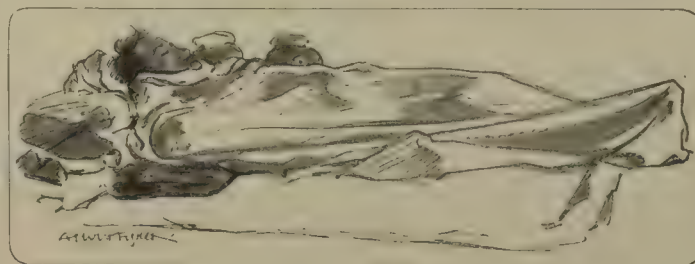
shopkeepers in the Bazaar are chiefly women. They are very charming in appearance, even to the point of coquetry, and have a dainty way of twisting a pink flower into the right side of their hair, which does not look so incongruous with the "whacking white cheroot" they smoke as one would imagine. Their consciousness of their own natural charm does not deter them, however, from being very practical in matters of business, and they make splendid saleswomen.

I went by train from Mandalay to Katha to join one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's boats for the trip up to Bhamo, the point on the river closest to the Chinese border, which is here but twenty miles away. At Naba Junction, where I had to change, I saw a train loaded with elephants in big wagons specially built for the purpose.

At first, after leaving Katha, there is little to be seen along the banks but flat wide sands bordering a green, tree-clad plain. On the water itself we passed numerous teak rafts drifting down stream on their way to



CHILDREN'S WELFARE IN THE EAST: A CHINESE BABY IN A MOVABLE PEN AT BHAMO.



IN THE DRY ZONE WHILE TRAVELLING IN BURMAH: A PASSENGER SLEEPING ON DECK DURING A VOYAGE.

ONCE ENCLOSED IN A TEMPLE: A GREAT BUDDHA ON MANDALAY HILL.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



"ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY": THE KUTHODAW, OR "450 PAGODAS," SEEN FROM THE FOOT OF THE GREAT WOODEN BUDDHA.

"Far away on the other side of the city" (to quote Mr. Hugh Fisher's article opposite, which accompanies his drawings), "near the north-east corner of the great square enclosure called Fort Dufferin, rises a steep pyramidal hill, which during my stay I climbed several times in the dazzling sunlight. Near the top charred posts recall the burning of the wooden temple which crowned the hill up to the time of the British occupation. A colossal wooden standing figure of Buddha which the temple contained has now been set up again, though the broken pieces of its arms still lie on the ground. . . . In

another direction is seen the interesting 'Kuthodaw,' that plantation of 450 small pagodas which King Thebaw's uncle had caused to be built, to shelter 450 slabs of stone on which were engraved the Buddhist scriptures." Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burmah, is on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 400 miles from Rangoon. It inspired Kipling's well-known poem beginning, "On the road to Mandalay, Where the flying fishes play." Upper Burmah became a British possession in 1886, after the war of the previous year and the deposition of King Thebaw.

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY.



THE NEW FLESH-BOAT OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
PROFESSOR ARTHUR KEITH.

Professor Keith is the Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was educated at Aberdeen University, University College, London, and Leipzig University. For three years he was Secretary of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain. His publications include "Human Embryology and Morphology," "Ancient Types of Man," and "The Human Body," while he edited Hughes' "Practical Anatomy," in 1902.

Photograph by Barratt.

demonstrated in a most striking manner by Mr. Elley, a veterinary surgeon at Graaff Reinet. It has long been known, by sportsmen and others, that hen pheasants and fowls, sometimes from old age and consequent barrenness, and sometimes as a result of disease or injury to the ovaries, will assume, more or less completely, the plumage of the male. This fact seems to have incited Mr. Elley to make an endeavour to discover whether it could not be turned to account by the ostrich-farmer, who hitherto has had no use for surplus hens, these being drab-coloured and plumelless. Accordingly he removed the ovaries of three young hens, and awaited the result. Soon afterwards, sure enough, these birds began to discard the Quaker-like garb of their sex, and to put on the rich vesture of the cock—a velvety black body-feathering with the magnificent white wing and tail plumes which are so highly prized by the milliner. So complete was the change that even the experts failed to distinguish these plumes from those of the cock ostrich.

But why these changes at all? What is the mysterious connection between sex and beauty? Among birds where the sexes differ, in that one is dull and the other brightly coloured, the male is the more resplendent, and in such cases the young male, for a season, wears a more sober garb, resembling that of the female. Then we get cases where both sexes, when adult, wear a resplendent dress, while the young wear a distinct and sober-coloured livery, answering to the ancestral garb which the adults have discarded. From this stage we pass to those cases where the adults and young are all alike resplendent, as, for example, in our British kingfisher. In some instances, as with the ruff, and its near relation the knot—in which both sexes, when adult, are coloured alike—the resplendent livery is worn only as a nuptial garment, and is discarded, soon after the young appear, for a sombre plumage.

Darwin endeavoured to show that the gorgeous apparel assumed by male birds-of-paradise, pheasants, linnets, and so on, was due to

males began to develop an intensification of pigment in various parts of the body. Only some

individuals, however, displayed this potentiality for glorification, and these in various degrees. But when the critical period of finding mates arrived, then came the crucial test. The wholly dull males were ignored utterly, and of those displaying more or less bright areas of colour, those with the "little more" were the fortunate suitors. And thus the process of selection by females from the brightest males gradually brought about the evolution of birds such as the bird-of-paradise, the mallard, the pheasant, and the chaffinch.

But this interpretation does not go to the root of the matter. Experiments have shown that the bodies of animals possess the power of forming secretions, or juices, known as "hormones," which play a very important part in controlling the growth of different parts of the body. The hormones compounded by the sexual glands are now known to control the growth of what are called the secondary sexual characters, the antlers of deer, for instance. And, similarly, we may assume that the colouration of birds which display seasonal changes of plumage is due to this factor. This being so, it would seem that the evolution of resplendent plumage is due to the gradual increase and intensification of the colour-stimulating qualities of these hormones. But there would appear also to be some inhibiting influence at work in the case of those females which are potentially able to assume the male livery, though normally they give no evidence of this. So soon, however, as such birds lose their reproductive powers, they assume the garb of the male in more or less perfection. Furthermore, when, as in the case of many of the gallinaceous birds, other secondary sexual characters are present, such as spurs, then these too appear in the female. If we suppose, as has been done, that the ovarian secretions act in some way as inhibitory to the development of the latent male characters, we are landed in a dilemma, for in a considerable number of species the females normally assume a livery scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the male. But here we are

infringing on a much larger theme, to which I propose to return in the near future.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



AMERICAN FARE DISCARDING THE USE OF CAUTERIES IN AMPUTATIONS.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OSTRICH-FARMING AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

THE importance of experiments on animals has just been



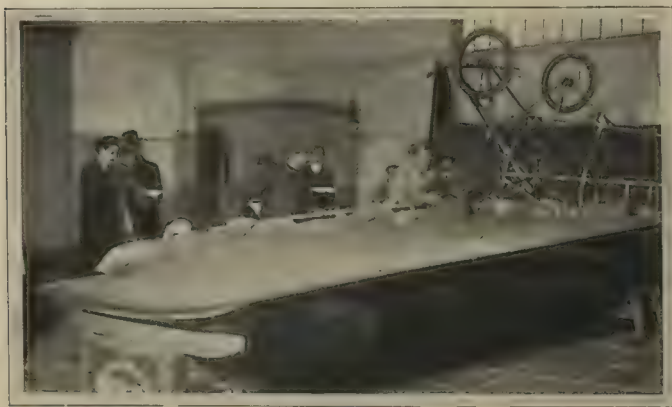
Photo. Fuller and Osborne.

WONDERS OF NATURE'S HANDIWORK: THE SKELETON OF A PYTHON: WITH, BELOW IT, SKELETONS OF A RATTLESNAKE AND A MOCCASIN.



Photo. Hoffman and Lane.

IN A WORKSHOP OF MAKERS OF LIGHT: TESTING THE LIFE OF NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS. IN THE UNITED STATES.



Photos. Underwood and Underwood.

FINDING THE BREAKING-POINT OF A FLYING-MACHINE'S WINGS: DISCOVERING THE STRAIN A MONOPLANE'S PLANES WILL BEAR.

As our photograph shows, the breaking-point was ascertained by the heaping of sand and gravel on the planes. This breaking-point, in the case illustrated, was 6250 kilogrammes (a little over 6 tons); that is to say, the planes gave way under a strain of 320 kilogrammes (a little over 6 cwt.) to the square metre (about 3 ft. 3½ in.). This showed, of course, their remarkable strength.

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WINTER SPORTS AT HOME AND ABROAD: NATIONAL PASTIMES.



Photo, Newspaper Illustrations.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD: AN EXCITING MOMENT IN THE RUGBY MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE AT TWICKENHAM.

The Rugby match between England and France, played at Twickenham on January 25, resulted in a victory for England by a goal and five tries (20 points) to nothing. The French team were unfortunate in having had to change several men shortly before the match, five of those originally chosen being unable to play owing to military duties. This spoilt the combination of the halves and three-quarters, but the French forwards played a very fine game. Some 12,000 spectators watched the match.



Photo, Sport and General.

COACHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES: MR. H. R. BARKER FOLLOWING THE OXFORD BOAT ALONG A FLOODED TOW-PATH.

On January 24 Mr. H. R. Barker succeeded Professor G. C. Bourne as coach. The crew is regarded now as finally selected. The race is to take place on March 13 at about 4.30 p.m. It had previously been fixed for March 19, but that day, it was discovered, falls in Holy Week.



Photo, Sport and General.

WITH ARDOUR UNDAUNED: AN OXFORD MAN CYCLING ALONG A FLOODED TOW-PATH TO FOLLOW A BOAT PRACTISING.

Rowing at Oxford has recently been pursued under considerable difficulties owing to the weather. There has been much rain and snow, with high winds, and the river has been flooded and has overflowed the tow-path. This made the work of coaching somewhat hazardous.



Photo, Newspaper Illustrations.

WINTER SPORT IN FULL SWING IN SWITZERLAND: THE START OF A LONG-DISTANCE SKI-RACE AT CHAUX DE FONDS.

The annual Swiss ski-races, which opened recently at Chaux de Fonds, are always a cause of great interest and excitement. On these occasions practically everyone is to be seen on skis. This year, thanks to a splendid fall of snow, the various events have been contested under ideal conditions.

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*"a power
for good."*

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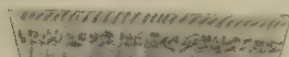
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MUSIC.

BEFORE the return to Covent Garden of grand opera and Russian ballet, events of ordinary musical interest hide diminished heads. The season now in its earliest days is something quite out of the common, for it is not designed to yield a profit to the organiser. Although the house has been sold out already for several performances, although the list of subscribers is quite startling for a winter season and the general public has responded as generously as the leaders of society, the expenses will not admit of profit: it is whispered that they are bound to involve the impresario in a loss, and that he knew this when he modelled prices on a scale so remarkable for its modesty. Those

lovers of fine dancing who find few opportunities of gratifying their taste will do well to remember that Russian ballet will not be seen at Covent Garden in the summer. But greater than the interest in the brilliant efforts of the dancers is the interest in "Der Rosenkavalier," the opera that has taken the musical centres of Europe by storm. London will be able to compare the comedy with the tragedy-masque of Dr. Strauss, and to decide whether the new work is the highest expression of twentieth-century musical genius or is an altogether over-rated effort. There seems to be no *via media* between these opinions. The libretto has been translated and duly expurgated, by Mr Alfred Kalisch, who made the opera the subject of an interesting lecture last week; he has also translated a guide to the music by a German critic. For the moment it is sufficient to say that "Der Rosenkavalier" has received the record number of performances in the three years of its life, that it has rivalled musical comedy in its money-making power, and that the score is so intensely exacting that the orchestra of the Berlin Opera House protested to the management against its performance five times in one week, finding that even familiarity did not make the labour tolerable. At the time of writing it is not expected that Dr. Strauss will come to London.

This afternoon (Feb. 1), at the Queen's Hall, Sir Henry Wood and his orchestra, quite recovered, let us hope, from their attack upon the Mahler Symphony, will produce "Prometheus," a work new to this country, by a Russian composer, Alexander Scriabine, a modern among the moderns. We know little or nothing of Scriabine's music in this country, but the fault is not his. As a pianist he has achieved renown in several European capitals; as a composer of music for the piano-forte he is regarded as a follower of Chopin; and his mazurkas, preludes, and impromptus are not the work of a "beyond-man" but of a normal composer. In accordance with the custom that requires the complexities of modern orchestral music to be explained before performance, Mrs. Rosa



IN THE CITY WHICH CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA BESTOWED, WITH HER HAND, ON CHARLES II.: TANGIER—THE GATE OF THE KASBA. Tangier, one of the most interesting and picturesque cities of Morocco, was ceded to England in 1662 as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II. Twelve years later it was handed over to Morocco. The Kasba is the name of a group of the principal public buildings. Tangier can be conveniently reached, by the Paris-Orleans Railway, by way of Madrid, Gibraltar, and Algieras. The company runs a daily Sud Express train-de-luxe between Paris and Madrid, and a direct bi-weekly service between Madrid and Algieras. The crossing from Algieras to Tangier takes about two hours and a half.

Newmarch, one of our best authorities on Russian music, read a paper on Scriabine recently at the Halcyon Club.

One recital given in town last week calls for notice, however brief, for Miss Katherine Goodson's appearances in London are few and her gifts are many. She played at Bechstein's, and if her work in Brahms's F minor sonata was distinctly uneven, it was beautiful at its best, and the little group of Chopin's works was a delight.



Photo, Topham

PREPARED TO ENTER THE TREASURY UNOPPOSED: MRS. DRUMMOND AND SOME OF THE PIT-BROW AND COTTON HANDS FROM LANCASHIRE WHOM SHE LED IN A DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Headed by Mrs. Drummond, a deputation of women waited upon Mr. Lloyd George at the Treasury on January 24 to urge the claims of Woman Suffrage. Among them were pit-brow lasses and mill-hands from Lancashire, women from the Staffordshire potteries, and fisherwomen from Newhaven and other ports. Mrs. Drummond urged the Chancellor to make the obtaining of the franchise for women his especial mission, and suggested that he should resign if women did not get votes this session. In the course of her speech she said: "Give us the vote and you will find us a great aid to you."

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LADIES' PAGE.

LENT, during which many people eschew meat at the meals of at least one, possibly two, of the days of the week, ought to be (but alas! is not) the opportunity of the vegetarians to present us with such charming recipes for dishes to sample that it would no longer appear an enormous sacrifice to eat *maigre*, as they do, all the year round. Everybody must admit that, aesthetically, they have the best of the argument; but as to the nourishing and recuperative character of a vegetarian diet there is abundant scope and endless unconvincing controversy; and as to the pleasantness of the fare, I, for one, will not admit that there is any scope for discussion at all. To make a vegetarian table passable to the taste, the greatest care, ingenuity, and expenditure of time on the part of a really accomplished cook are necessary; and then the result is soon tiresome, and the ever-recurring necessity to take meals becomes a penance instead of an interest.

The Marquis de Cussy, prefect of the palace to Napoleon the First, went so far as to declare that the Reformation was the result of so many *maigre* days being imposed by the Church. "The schism of Martin Luther," he declares, "was really and seriously occasioned by the fastings and similar punishments so often inflicted on true believers. The spiritual power should not meddle with the cuisine; it was this mistake that changed the situation of the Church in Europe." Napoleon himself was no epicure. His favourite dish, it is said, was haricots boiled very soft, drenched in olive oil, and only lightly dashed with vinegar, and he preferred to get through dinner at lightning speed. But with the knowledge of mankind that helped him to the extraordinary power that he attained, he thoroughly believed in good feeding as an aid to government. He used to send people whom he wished to influence to dine with his Chancellor, Cambacérès, whose table was famous. The Emperor used to declare that "more fortunate arrangements of State and reconciliations were due to the cook of Cambacérès than to the whole crowd of so-called diplomatists who thronged the ante-rooms of the Tuileries."

"Fasting days" under Napoleon became what the great cook Carême called "the splendid *maigre*." Perhaps you would like to try one of de Cussy's Lenten soups? Here it is, then. "Slice up finely a dozen small mild onions, fry them brown in plenty of good butter, sprinkling during the process with a tablespoonful of sugar and some salt. Have ready, boiling, a quart of nicely flavoured vegetarian stock; pour it over the onions. Slice a French roll finely and put it in the tureen. Pour on the soup, and stir in two glasses of old Cognac." This is to be followed by salmon, and then comes asparagus with a Dutch sauce. The sweet *entremets*, salad, cheese, dessert, including nuts and dried fruits, as well as fresh fruit, might well make out a satisfactory "fast-day" dinner!



A RIVIERA COSTUME.

An embroidered linen gown, suitable for the Sunny South.

There are many vegetarians who allow themselves an abundant supply of eggs and milk, and some even add fish. These are certainly not vegetables. However, these items are always permitted in *maigre* or Lenten cooking. The old monks, with their many fast-days, were great eaters of fish, and they devised many ways of cooking it by means of which, quite unconsciously, but taught by experience, they compensated for the physiological drawbacks of a *maigre* diet. Fish is deficient in heat-forming qualities, and they habitually ate it in pastry, which is starch mixed with fat, of course. In like manner, the long series of fried and boiled fishes that constituted one of the famous Greenwich fish-dinners used to be always concluded with a slice of fat ham or with boiled bacon and beans—clearly, says Sir Henry Thompson, because of the lesson taught by experience that fish needs starchy and fat additions, learned and transmitted by our ancestors. The fact is that an ordinary mixed diet is the product of centuries of experience as to what foods are wholesome and what they furnish of the elements of nutrition that are required, and the highest theoretical wisdom of the present day makes small improvement on old-established practice. But that experience teaches, for one thing, that occasional *maigre* living is beneficial.

No prettier evening toilettes can be imagined than those worn by the ladies who attended the big ball recently given under the auspices of the Austro-Hungarian Reserve Officers' Club, in aid of the funds of the White-Cross Society. The majority of the dresses were of dainty pink; blue, or white, with the result that the few dark gowns were especially noticeable. One such toilette, worn by a pretty blonde Russian woman, was of black velvet given a tunic effect by means of heavy bead embroidery. The skirt, cut up slightly on the left side, revealed black shoes, diamond-buckled, with diamond-studded heels. This opening, the train, the décolletage and sleeves were all alike bordered with ermine. The hair adornment was uncommon. Passing from the sides round the back of the head was a wide dog-collar of pearls; over the brow extended a velvet band, a diamond wheel holding erect a full black osprey. Another dark-toned toilette was a black-and-gold brocade. Over the front of the corsage passed braces of broad and most exquisite real lace. This splendid band, uncut, hung loosely down the back, looped up like the hood on a university gown. To give it weight to hang well, it was edged on one side by a triple row of sparkling diamond beading. Imagine, too, the *chic* effect of a rich orange gown veiled with draped and folded black silk nixon, the sleeves and part of the corsage being of glistening gold tissue. With it was worn a long gold-embroidered scarf that shaded from black to pale gold, then deepened to orange. Another black-and-gold brocade had a long tunic revealing but a few inches of a trained underskirt of deep pink satin with slippers to match. There were discreet touches of this rose-pink on corsage and sleeves and a pink plume in the hair.

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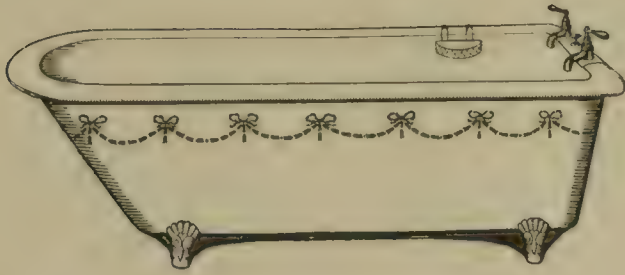
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Still the Scottish Show. I have just returned from visiting Edinburgh and the Scottish Motor Show, which latter has been even more successful than of old. There were more exhibits, more visitors, more business, and more interest compressed into the Waverley Market than in the course of any one Show week since the series began, and I should say that the Scottish Motor Trade Association, which promotes the exhibition, should feel rather pleased with itself and its executive.

I find in looking over my review of the chief exhibits which appeared in this column last week, that there is really nothing much more to be said regarding individual exhibits. The writer who is charged with the task of reviewing such an exhibition as this is in the unfortunate position of having to deal more or less in detail with things he has already described a couple of months before, and, really, it would almost be sufficient if one were simply to say: "For detailed description of Zero car, see Olympia Show Issue." Everything that appears at Edinburgh has already made its debut at Olympia, and has thus become old, so far as its sight-seeing value is concerned. I am not saying this to account for a seeming paucity of description, but to point the moral that progress in design has had bad influences as well as good in certain directions. Take the Scottish Show as an example. Time was—and not so long ago—that we simply dared not miss it. Olympia might have come and gone, but there was always the chance that Edinburgh might see the official birth of some new car that might, perhaps, revolutionise all our ideas. If a maker were late with his new models and did not show them in London, he felt that it did not matter so much—there was always Edinburgh to come; and if his ideas were good ones he was sure of almost as much attention as if he had been at the London exhibition. In a word, the Scottish Show was really international and ranked as such. Now, however, design is more or less



ROUGH GOING IN RHODESIA: MR. R. W. MUNRO AND HIS 10-14-H.P. N.A.G. CAR.

Mr. Munro travelled 6000 miles without a breakdown during ten months between Bulawayo and the Shamva Mines.



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standardised, and nothing of surprise is to be feared. What November does not bring forth, January certainly will not, and the reflex of it all is that the Scottish Show is rapidly becoming parochial in character. Before long it will interest us



Photo, Wakefield.

SUPPLIED BY DODSON MOTORS TO MR. S. P. BAKER: AN 16-26-H.P. S.A.V.A. SPORTING TORPEDO CAR.

in the South about as much as does the Glasgow Fair. Not that our friends the Scots will mind that much. They run the Show as a business speculation—there is no sentiment about them. But we who have followed the movement from the early days cannot but regret it when we see all the sentiment falling away from what were cherished institutions.

American Cars in England.

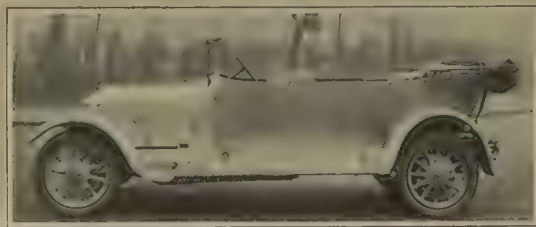
From one or two things I have heard lately I gather that a group of American car-manufacturing firms, making the very cheap and nasty vehicle, are laying plans for getting rid of a number of their productions in this country. I saw one of the cars in Edinburgh, and, while outwardly it looked all very nice, mechanically I never saw a worse box of tricks or anything less like a car to suit British roads and conditions. A four-cylinder motor, with bore greater than stroke—substantially greater too—two-speed gear-box of the sliding spur-wheel type, brakes of the flimsiest design and totally useless in emergency, and front axle that looked more fit for a bassinette than a motor vehicle!—that is a rough specification of it, and the specification looks even better than the car. I really think it is getting towards time that our authorities insisted that all cars intended for use on the roads of this country should

be officially examined periodically as to their constructional fitness. The car of which I am writing was certainly not, in my judgment, the sort of vehicle which should be turned out loose on the highway, even when new. What it would be like in a couple of months, when things had begun to shake loose a bit, heaven alone knows. The moral is that it is a case of *cautem emptor* where the cheap Yankee car is concerned.

A Uniform Traffic Speed.

I have been puzzling as to what the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police could have meant when, in giving evidence before the Motor Traffic Committee of the House of Commons, he laid it down that the speed of traffic ought not to exceed

(Continued overleaf.)



Photo, Argent Archer.

EXHIBITED AT THE EDINBURGH SHOW: A 20-30-H.P. MÉTALLURGIQUE WITH A VAN DEN PLAS TORPEDO-DE-LUXE BODY.

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which I hereby request you to reserve for me, and which I agree to take upon the terms of the Prospectus dated January 24th, 1913, issued by you, copy of which please forward to me, when I will sign and return you a formal application for such Shares as required in the terms of the said Prospectus.

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(Continued.) that of its slowest unit. Did he mean that we should reduce the speed of the motor vehicle and of the faster horsed traffic to that of the two-miles-an-hour of the brick-cart? And, if he did not mean that, then what did he mean? No doubt a uniform traffic speed would make for the safety of the streets, but then it looks like one of those counsels of perfection which are utterly impossible of realisation. Manifestly, it is impossible to speed up the slow horsed traffic sufficiently to bring it into line with the motor stream, and it is equally futile to think of reducing the latter to a speed of two or three miles an hour as an average. To take that as the remedy would be to render the traffic problem far more acute than it is now, because it could only lead to vastly increased congestion. However, I imagine that the Commissioner has been reported wrongly, and that what he actually had in mind was that it would be a desirable thing if a uniform speed *could* be arranged, but that he knew it to be impossible. As the evidence reads, it would almost look

The Future of Motor Legislation.

It will doubtless be remembered that a joint committee, representing the R.A.C., the A.A., and the S.M.M.T. has been sitting for some time past for the purpose of considering the draft Bill to amend the Motor-Car Acts prepared by the Automobile Association and Motor Union. At the last meeting of this committee it was resolved after discussion that, in view of the appointment of the

Motor Traffic Committee by the House of Commons, the wide terms of reference to that Committee, and the probable duration of the inquiry, it would be expedient to defer the further consideration of the draft of the proposed Bill until the Report of the Select Committee is available, and an opportunity afforded of considering the recommendations and findings of that Committee in connection with the intended Bill.

Without doubt, the joint committee have taken the most sensible course. It would not be of the slightest use to go on with the formulation of legislative proposals which might be so much scrap after the Select Committee has reported to Parliament.

W. WHITTALL.

On another page of this Number will be found the prospectus of the Motor Owners' Petrol Combine, Ltd.,



A COMMERCIAL VEHICLE TROPHY, THE "CONTINENTAL" CHALLENGE CUP.

As in former years, the Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., will present a Challenge Cup for the highest-marked vehicle fitted with Continental "T" Pattern Solid Tyres at the Commercial Vehicle Parade on Whit Monday. Our photograph shows the cup won in 1911 by Messrs. Pickford. Last year Messrs. Thomas Tilling were successful.



Photo, Langflier.

SEEKING TO SOLVE THE PETROL PROBLEM IN THE INTERESTS OF MOTORISTS, DIRECTORS OF THE MOTOR OWNERS' PETROL COMBINE, LTD.

In the front row are (from left to right) Lord Arthur Cecil, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick, and Mr. A. E. Hodgson. In the back row are Lieutenant-Colonel Francis J. Paul Butler, J.P., Mr. Charles T. Part, J.P., D.L., and Mr. Charles Jarrott.

which has been formed "to enable motorists to secure for themselves some of the enormous profits which are now being made by the groups controlling the existing supplies." We give above a photograph of the directors. The capital is £890,000. The shares are offered at par, and include 6 per cent. Debentures, Participating Preference, Ordinary, and Deferred shares. The list, it was arranged, should open on Jan. 31.

It is announced from St. Moritz that over eighty Swiss and foreign horses have been entered for the flat races


and steeplechases which will take place on Feb. 2, 6 and 9, on the frozen lake of that popular resort. This year the prizes offered amount to 40,000 francs. There was recently a welcome fall of six inches of excellent snow, which should render the conditions perfect for the important forthcoming events, among which the following may be named: Feb. 9.—International Figure-Skating Competition by the most renowned figure-skaters; Feb. 15.—Fancy-Dress Fête on the lake, Competition of Flowered Horse-Sleighs and Riders. First Prize, 500 francs, and various other prizes. Battle of Flowers; Feb. 16.—Jumping Contest, and Ski Races for various International Trophies; Feb. 22.—Bobsleigh Derby and Motor-Sleigh Races on the lake.

Ghent is making preparations for the opening of the Universal and International Exhibition, which will take place at the end of April, and will coincide with the celebrated "Ghent Floralities" Exhibition, in the new "Flower-Show Palace," in the Universal Exhibition Park. The area of the greenhouses will be about 24,000 square yards, and the hothouse alone will occupy a space of 6000 square yards. These immense greenhouses will be transformed into a beautiful garden. One specially interesting feature will be the rivalry between British and Belgian orchids.



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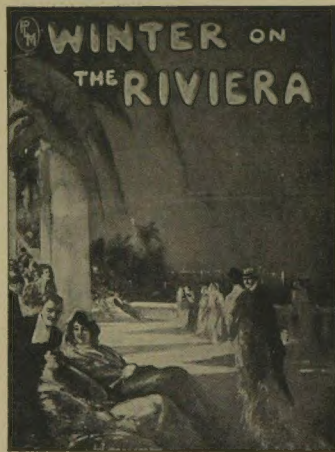
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 23, 1909) of **MR. GEORGE HANBURY**, of Blythwood, Burnham, Bucks, and of 28, Princes Gate and 25, Mark Lane, who died on Nov. 30, is proved by his sons **Lionel Henry Hanbury** and **Nigel Hanbury**, the value of the estate being £415,389 18s. 3d. The testator gives his wines and liqueurs at Princes Gate, and £63,000 each, to his sons **Robert John** and **Nigel**; £10,000 in trust for each of his daughters, the **Hon Gertrude Cecilia Bridgeman**, **Edith Mary Sawyer**, **Dora Winifred Brown**, and **Mildred Wardrop**; £100 each to his sons and daughters-in-law; £100 to his partner **Edward R. Atkins**; and legacies to persons in his employ and to servants. He settles the Blythwood estate on his son **Lionel Henry**, and leaves to him the residuary property.

The will of **MR. JOHN REID CUTHBERTSON**, of Ruscote, Berkhamstead, and 1, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W., who died on Nov. 7, is proved, the value of the property being £138,156. The testator gives £2000 and the household effects to his wife; and £500 to his son **William Reid Dougal Cuthbertson**. The residue he leaves as to one-third to his wife; one-third in trust for his son; and the remaining one-third as to two twentieths each to his brothers **George** and **MacArthur**; one twentieth each to his nephew and niece **Edward B.** and **Katharine Cuthbertson**; and fourteen twentieths to his wife for life and then for his son.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1907) of **EARL FERRERS**, of Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, who died on July 26, is proved by **Francis George Partridge** and **David Hale**, the value of the property being £38,078 10s. 4d. The testator gives £5000 and an annuity of £200 to his half-sister **Clara Walsh**; £100 each to the executors; legacies and annuities to servants; and the residue to **Walter Knight Shirley**, who succeeds to the Earldom.

The will (dated March 21, 1911) of **MR. JOHN SLATER**, of Clifton, Northumberland, and 77, Westgate Road, Newcastle, timber-merchant and colliery owner, who died on Sept. 25, is proved, the value of the property amounting to £109,447. He gives £100, an annuity of £200, and the household effects to his wife; and the residue in varying shares to his children.

The will (dated Nov. 28, 1910) of **MRS. FREDERICA ELLEN KAVANAGH**, of 4, Cumberland House, Kensington Court, who died on Nov. 16, is proved by **Captain Victor Hubert Kavanagh**, son, **Mrs. Frederica Ellen Alpe**, daughter, and the **Public Trustee**, the value of the property being £82,628 16s. 5d. The testatrix leaves every-

thing to her children, **Victor Hubert**, **Arthur Patrick**, **Frederica Ellen Alpe**, **Alberta Theresa Batten**, **Maria Julia**, and **Eva Ellen Lyon**.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1912) of **MR. HOWARD HARVEY SMITH**, of Lewes, Sussex, who died on Sept. 26, is proved by **John S. Phillips** and **Harold M. Blaker**, the value of the property being £57,497. The testator gives £50 each to the executors; £2000 each to his sisters **Beatrice Harvey Rundle** and **Kathleen Harvey Smith**; £150 each to his brothers-in-law; a few small legacies; and the residue to his sisters **Alice Mary**, **Elsie**, and **Nora**.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. James Connolly, 500, Caledonian Road, and **Wharfedale Road**, King's Cross . . . £117,534
Mr. George Mure Wood, 2, Glencairn Crescent, and 19, Aloa Street, Edinburgh . . . £95,453
Mrs. Edith Maude Rycroft, Preston Lodge, Sevenoaks . . . £52,196
Mr. Samuel Catlow, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancs. . . £50,866
Mr. Hope Constable, Elliotts, Panshurst . . . £31,479

WILL OF MR. JULIUS F. DONNER.—The name of this testator, in our last week's issue, was inadvertently printed **Dormer**; it should have been as now given. We are informed that £81,554, the value of testator's property on which probate was granted, only represented his property in the United Kingdom, and that the total amount of his personal property was £197,118, irrespective of the large sums given away by him in his lifetime.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E. J. WINTER-WOOD.—Many thanks. Any others equally good will always be welcome.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED, with thanks, from **G. Bakker** (Rotterdam), **Jeffery Jenner** (Tunbridge Wells), and **G. P. D. (Damascus)**.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3575 received from **P. N. Banerji** (Dhar, Central India); of No. 3576 from **P. N. Banerji** and **C. A. M. (Pensang)**; of No. 3577 from **W. H. A. Whitworth** (Coorg, India) and **C. A. M.**; of No. 3581 from **H. R. T. Ponce** (Brussels), **J. B. Camara** (Madeira), and **C. Barretto** (Madrid); of No. 3582 from **H. R. T. Ponce**, **C. Barretto**, **A. G. Cooper** (Crowthorne), **K. Lines** (Rochester), **A. Kenworthy** (Hastings), **M. Pitzer** (Fiume), **R. Priestman** (Edgbaston), **F. G. Glanville** (High Wycombe), **G. L. Allen** (Cambridge), and **Captain Challice** (Great Yarmouth).

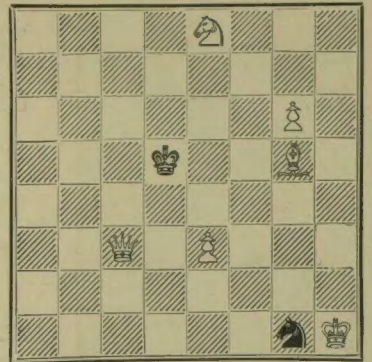
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3583 received from **R. Worters** (Canterbury), **E. J. Winter-Wood** (Paisley), **G. Stillingfleet Johnson** (Cobham), **H. Grassett Baldwin**, **James Gamble** (Belfast), **J. Fowler**, **J. Churcher** (Southampton), **J. Deering** (Cahara), and **J. Wilcock** (Shrewsbury).

NOTE.—Many correspondents attempt to solve No. 3583 by 1. P to K 8th (a Queen). A little further examination of the position will show there is no solution by that route.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3582.—By **W. GREENWOOD**.

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q 5th. 2. P takes Kt (becoming Kt), mate.
BLACK. Kt to B sq (ch). If 1. K moves; 2. P Queens, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3585.—By **T. W. GEARY**.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the City of London Chess Tournament between Messrs. K. LOMAN and O. C. MÜLLER.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. R to Q 4th	Q to Kt 4th
2. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	18. P to Q 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	19. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P takes P	B takes K Kt P
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	21. R takes B	Kt to B 2nd
6. B to Kt 2nd	H to Q 3rd	22. K to Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P	23. P to Q 4th	R (K sq) to Q sq
8. P takes P	Castles	24. R to Q 4th	Kt to Q 4th
9. Castles	H to Q 2nd	25. Q to Q 2nd	R to B 2nd
10. P to B 4th	R to K sq	26. H takes Kt	P takes B
11. R to K sq	R to Q 3rd	27. R takes P	R (B 2nd) to Q 2
12. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	28. K takes R	R takes R
		29. Q to B 4th	Q to K 3rd
		30. K to Q B sq	R to Q 6th
		31. Q to K 4th	R to Q sq
		32. K to Kt 2nd	P to K R 4th
		33. R to B 6th	Q to Kt 6th
		34. B to R 3rd	Q takes R P
		35. P to K 6th	Q takes P (Kt 4)
		36. P takes P (ch)	K to B sq
		37. B takes P (ch)	

The only chance of saving a piece is by Kt to B 3rd.

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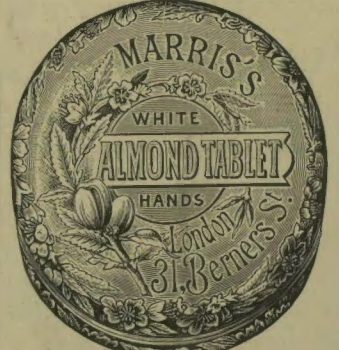
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